

# CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

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Royal Visit  
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# CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

Editor

Gordon M. Dallyn

172 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA

This magazine is dedicated to the interpretation, in authentic and popular form, with extensive illustration, of geography in its widest sense, first of Canada, then of the rest of the British Commonwealth, and other parts of the world in which Canada has special interest.

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JULY, 1939

VOLUME XIX No. 1

COVER SUBJECT:—*Royal Standard flies free in the clear mountain breezes above the Banff Springs Hotel, where Their Majesties were in residence for 1½ days on their westward tour across Canada. This is the highest altitude—4,752 feet—from which the symbol of royalty has ever been flown.*

C.P.R. Photo.

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These two sculptured groups, standing fifteen feet high, and representing Hydro-Power (left) and Agriculture (right) dominate the wing of the Canadian Pavilion. The strength and character of the statues is in keeping with the motive of this section which features primary and secondary industries of the Dominion.

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The British standard of spelling is adopted substantially as used by the Dominion Government and taught in most Canadian schools, the precise authority being the Oxford Dictionary as edited in 1936.

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Immediately succeeding the most significant and brilliant ceremony of the Royal tour, when the King met his Canadian Parliament and put his signature to nine pieces of legislation in the nation's capital, Their Majesties again appeared before thousands of their loyal subjects. They are pictured beneath the great Gothic arch of the Peace Tower, the King in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and the Queen gowned in a white robe de style of satin with a gold lame train, topped with an ermine capelet, collared in white. The wide skirts were inset with a band of gold lame, and heavily embroidered with gold sequins. She is wearing a diamond tiara.



# THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT THEIR KINGDOM OF CANADA

by GUSTAVE LANCTOT

THE visit to Canada of King George and Queen Elizabeth has ended. They came, they saw and they conquered. In these few words may be fittingly summarized the synoptic impression of the Royal tour. They have indeed conquered the whole Kingdom of Canada, town and country, hearts and minds, young and old, high and low; a conquest of peace, goodwill and loyalty in a surge of enthusiasm from ocean to ocean, the like of which had never been seen before.

For the King and Queen, the unprecedented journey—a sort of constitutional function coupled with a transcontinental peregrination—resolved itself right from the outset into a wonderful series of ovations and a soul-stirring revelation of the depth and extent of British institutions and prestige in North America. To use the King's own words, it also exemplified the fact "that even in this age of machines and mass production the strength of human feeling still is the most potent of all forces affecting world affairs."

As to Canada, the Royal presence lifted the people out of the morass of business depression, war scares and contentious politics, to the nobler level of national exaltation and solidarity, uniting the whole country in a spirit of loyalty to its highest ideals of freedom and justice, symbolized in the persons of its Sovereigns.

For reflecting observers, the wonderful success of the Royal visit in its transcontinental unanimity, may be found to have grown out of complex and subtle influences, more or less subconscious. For the British section, it naturally flowed out of a national and inborn attachment to its traditional form of government; for the French-Canadian group it sprang from its conviction that Great Britain has been the best guardian of its natural right to ethnic culture; while among the foreign-born people it expressed their gratefulness at enjoying full equality in citizenship. To all of Canada, the Royal visitors represented, in tangible form, a greater approximation to full commonwealth status, and a recognition of the country's growing

importance, nationally, imperially and internationally. To all citizens, in these times of tension and crisis, they embodied an assurance of stability, strength and confidence.

These pre-existent elements were, so to speak, fired into flame and translated into an outpouring of stirring enthusiasm by the presence and remarkably human personalities of the two Sovereigns. The simple and perfect dignity of the King on every occasion, his understanding of Canadian view-points, his constant and thoughtful interest in all matters, however small, touching the people at large, the remarkable substance and style of his speeches, all these personal traits won for him unanimous applause and approbation, praise and devotion. As for the Queen, she appeared and the day was won. So simple in her bearing and yet so refined; so spontaneous in every move and yet so harmonious; so radiant with feminine charm and so expressive of emotion, she also found the true words for every occasion and every person, and her speeches were as touching as felicitous. The two together formed such a unique couple that the hand-wave of the King and the smile of the Queen were sufficient to captivate the whole country from ocean to ocean.

To the oldest province, Quebec, also the natural approach to Canada—through its magnificent river St. Lawrence, truly a royal highway—fell the honour of being the first American soil trodden by the King and Queen; and no more fitting landing-place could have been chosen than the City of Quebec, the Gate of the St. Lawrence and Gibraltar of America, crowned by its citadel, flying the British flag, and mounting guard, as a grim old soldier, over the whole Dominion of Canada.

There, at Wolfe's Cove, in the impressive setting of the Quebec roadstead, below the Heights of Abraham, landed on the 17th of May, from the *Empress of Australia*, George VI, King of Great Britain and the Dominions beyond the seas, the first reigning monarch ever to set foot in British America.



When His Majesty King George VI, with his consort Queen Elizabeth, stepped ashore at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, at 10.35 a.m. on May 17, it was the first time a reigning British sovereign trod the soil of North America. With Prime Minister Mackenzie King, minister in attendance on His Majesty throughout the Royal tour, at the foot of the gang-plank, is the Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice.

Welcomed on the Royal yacht by the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and the Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, the King landed wearing the full uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, a man, young in years, of distinguished presence and thoughtful face; and by his side, dressed in pale grey, walked his Royal consort, radiating loveliness and charm, with an irresistible smile. There they stood on Canadian soil, embodying distinction and simplicity, representing tradition and free-

dom, a truly Royal couple, while the military band played *God Save the King*, in the glorious sunshine of May!

Here began at once the spell of the Royal presence. Behind the "thin red line" of the guard of honour formed by the French-Canadian Regiment, the Royal 22nd, in British Grenadiers' uniform—a wonder in itself—stood thousands of French-Canadians, densely packing the whole of the landing square, while many more thousands were picturesquely massed at all vantage places for miles all along the

## THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT THEIR KINGDOM OF CANADA

slopes and crests of the Heights of Abraham. Here were the descendants of those people who, in the spring of 1760, had seen with heavy hearts and deep sorrow a frigate flying the British flag sailing into their harbour, the vanguard of the fleet which meant collapse of French hopes for a victorious re-conquest of Quebec after Murray's defeat on the Plains. Now a century and a half later, these descendants had gathered from all over the city and the country-side, in festive attire and mood, to welcome the British Sovereigns of to-day.

When the Royal couple took their places on the dais, surrounded by the lords and ladies-in-waiting, a hush fell on the vast audience, a symbol of French restraint and decorum. Then the Prime Minister presented to Their Majesties the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the federal cabinet ministers, the representatives of other commonwealth governments, the Premier of Quebec and various Dominion officials. But when, with a salute from the King and a smile from the Queen, Their Majesties

entered the Royal car, applause and cheers broke out, timidly at first, almost reverently, soon growing louder and louder till the whole multitude from the bottom of the river road to the promontory of the battlefields sent up continuous waves of enthusiastic acclamations, mingled with the fervent cries: *Vive le roi, Vive la reine!*

Through cheering crowds, the Royal couple, delighted by the warmth of the welcome, proceeded in an open car to the Parliament Buildings. In the Red Chamber of the Legislative Council the Premier of Quebec, the Honourable Maurice Duplessis, read an address, tendering to the Sovereigns the fealty and homage of the French province. After this the King and Queen drove to the Citadel; and suddenly from the topmast of the highest bastion, the Royal Standard shot its colours, gold and red, into the Laurentian sky: the King was in residence in Canada.

At luncheon, King George and Queen Elizabeth were the guests of the Canadian Government at the Château Frontenac. In felicitous terms, the Prime Minister

Three forms of transportation used by the Royal visitors in Canada. In the foreground is one of the maroon-coloured cars that carried them through cheering throngs in some twenty-six cities. Immediately behind is the Royal train, of which they have just taken leave in Halifax, concluding a 9,150-mile rail journey. In the background is the 42,500-ton "Empress of Britain", in which Their Majesties returned to Southampton.

C.P.R. Photo.





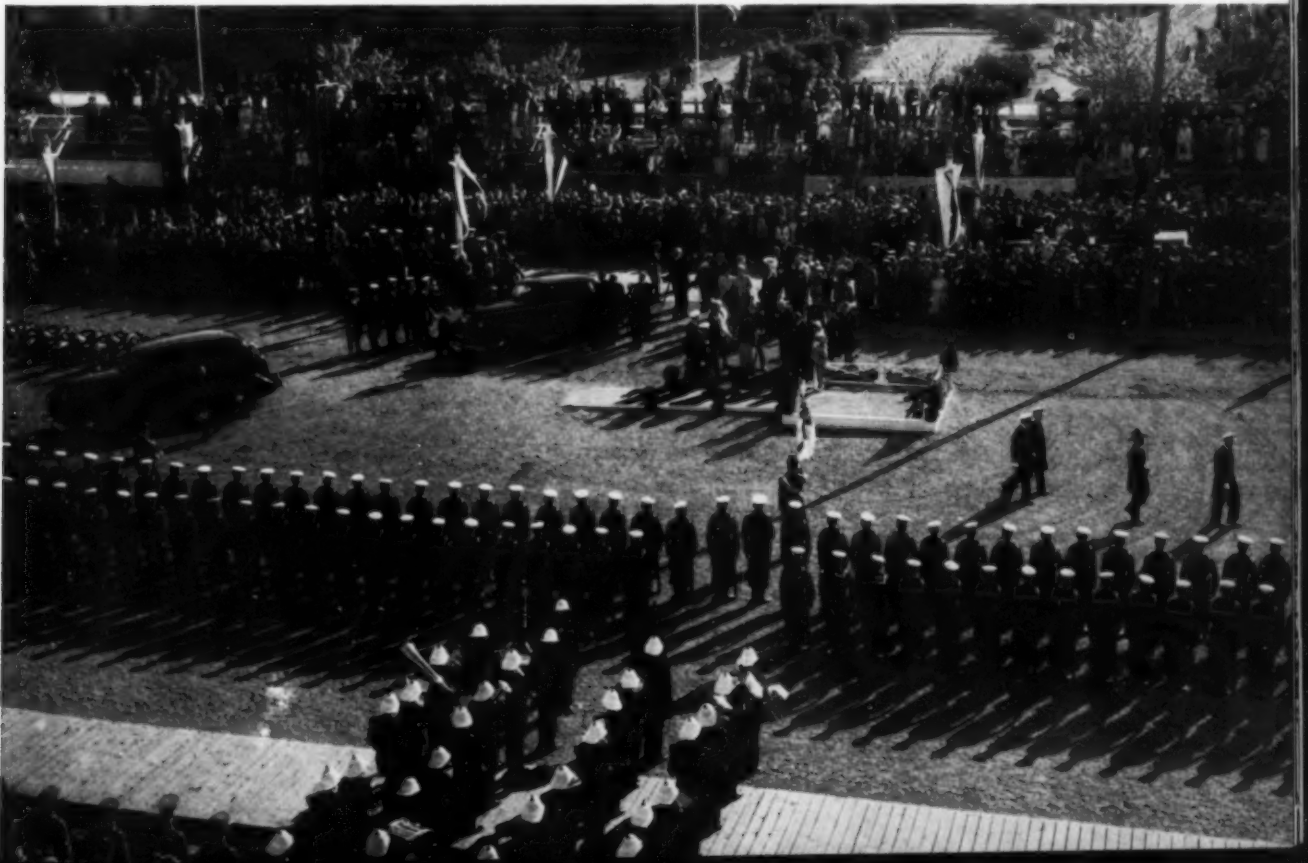
Shortly after first setting foot on Canadian soil at Wolfe's Cove, His Majesty inspected a guard of honour supplied by the Royal 22e Régiment, allied with the Royal Welch Fusiliers. As Colonel-in-Chief of The Ottawa Highlanders, allied with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the King inspects the guard of honour on his arrival in Canada's capital.







The Royal Canadian Artillery, allied with The Royal Regiment of Artillery, of which the King is Colonel-in-Chief, supplied a guard of honour for His Majesty in Victoria, B.C., this unit being the 5th (British Columbia) Coast Brigade. The Senior Service provided an escort for the King and Queen on their arrival in Canadian waters, between Vancouver and Victoria, and on their departure from Halifax. The Royal Canadian Navy also supplied transportation to and from Prince Edward Island in H.M.C.S. Skeena, and a guard of honour in the Nova Scotian capital, where it is seen being inspected by His Majesty. C.P.R. Photo.



epitomized the ideals of the Canadian people, which combine faith in British institutions with heart-felt devotion to their Sovereigns. In French, Senator Dandurand pointed out that the French Canadians, as true Normans and British subjects, remained unswervingly faithful to the King's own motto: *Dieu et mon droit*. The King, in two short splendid addresses, speaking in both English and French, stressed Canada's remarkable growth and sturdy citizenship, as well as the benefits of its dual contribution within Canadian nationalism and commonwealth institutions.

An afternoon drive brought the King and Queen to the Battlefields Park, where more than sixty thousand persons were assembled in the grand setting of the Plains overlooking the river and the Laurentides. Soon silence prevailed, and twenty-five thousand voices of school children, fervid and youthful, sang *Dieu sauve le roi* and *O Canada*, with a stirring crescendo that made nerves and hearts tingle with emotion. It was Quebec at its best. So was it also in the evening, when at the banquet given at the Château Frontenac by Premier Duplessis and his Government, Their Majesties on leaving were greeted with a spontaneous ovation.

Next morning (May 18), the King and Queen boarded the famous silver and blue train, from now on their moving residence across Canada. From the Quebec station for miles, spectators lined the right of way and at every station groups of country people were waiting to catch a glimpse of the Royal train. At Trois-Rivières, a stop of fifteen minutes, when Their Majesties appeared on the platform, welcomed by Mayor Atchez Pitt, civic and clerical notables, there rose from the 80,000 spectators, as closely jammed as could be, wave after wave of cheering.

On the alert from Viauville to Notre-Dame de Grâce, headed by its dynamic Mayor, Camillien Houde, artistically decorated Montreal was eagerly waiting for the Royal visitors. Over a twenty-five mile route, draped in gala colours and lined with militiamen and blue-betted veterans, one million people or so were stretched along the street curbs and crowded on stands and

verandahs, on roofs and garages, cheering the Sovereigns. The feature of the day was the Stadium with 35,000 school children massed in the circular stands, one thousand of whom formed with red, white and blue dresses, a huge Union Jack, an enchanting colour scheme, while the whole multitude chanted, between two cheers: *Vive le roi, Vive la reine!* At the City Hall, a civic address with the usual bouquet was presented, while at the Chalet on Mount-Royal, after the unveiling by the King of a commemorative tablet, a delightful tea was served in a drawing-room atmosphere by a bevy of young girls in pastel dresses.

In the evening, at the Windsor Hotel, the metropolis of Canada was host to Their Majesties at a dinner attended by one thousand guests, the largest of the tour. Throwing formality aside at the King's command, Mayor Houde kept the Royal guests in continuous merriment. But the climax of the occasion was reached when Their Majesties appeared on the light-flooded balcony overlooking Dominion Square. In the midst of an ethereal white light from powerful reflectors, 100,000 people filled the large area. Suddenly the Royal couple walked into the limelight, and instantly the crowd went wild with delirious cheers. Then at the Mayor's request, silence fell and the multitude, in the still of the night and the silver light of the foliage, gathering voice and mind together sang *God Save the King* with such deep feeling and reverence that men's hearts vibrated with emotion, the King's eyes glistened with tears and the Queen's heart was overflowing.

Leaving Montreal at 11 p.m., the blue train, acclaimed at every station, was still being cheered when passing Vaudreuil about midnight. Next morning (May 19), when the Royal party woke up at Caledonia Springs, they were in the Province of Ontario, the "keystone of Canada". There the Ontario people took up the cheering and carried it from station to station up to Ottawa, where the King and Queen were greeted by the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, and presented with an address by the Mayor of the capital.

Right:—French Canada formally greeted His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in the sumptuous Red Chamber of the Quebec Legislative Council. In reply to an address by Premier Maurice Duplessis, offering the homage and fealty of people in his province, the King declared that "the spirit of tolerance in which the two great races dwell side by side in this province is an example to the entire world. This harmony augurs well for the future of Canada. Canadians of French Canada are proud, and justly too, of their traditions, customs and language. Associated with their compatriots of other origins, they are united in a love for Canada, loyalty to the crown and devotion to the ideals of democracy and liberty so dear to every one living under the British flag."







CANADIANS  
EXTEND WARM  
GREETINGS TO

Royal cortege passes in front  
of imposing mass of Quebec  
Basilica during visit to the  
Ancient Capital of Lower  
Canada.

© Associated Screen News.

Montrealers assemble outside  
Windsor Station to cheer their  
Sovereigns along short drive  
to civic banquet in Windsor  
Hotel.

C.P.R. Photo.



Royal train halted in Sher-  
brooke on its return to Quebec  
Province, whose populace  
again acclaims the King and  
Queen.

Photo by G. H. Hall.



THEIR KING  
AND QUEEN ON  
HISTORIC VISIT

Despite downpour, Their Majesties make unofficial stop at Revelstoke, B.C., whose 3,000 inhabitants and 5,000 visitors cheer every step of 400-yard walk around station.

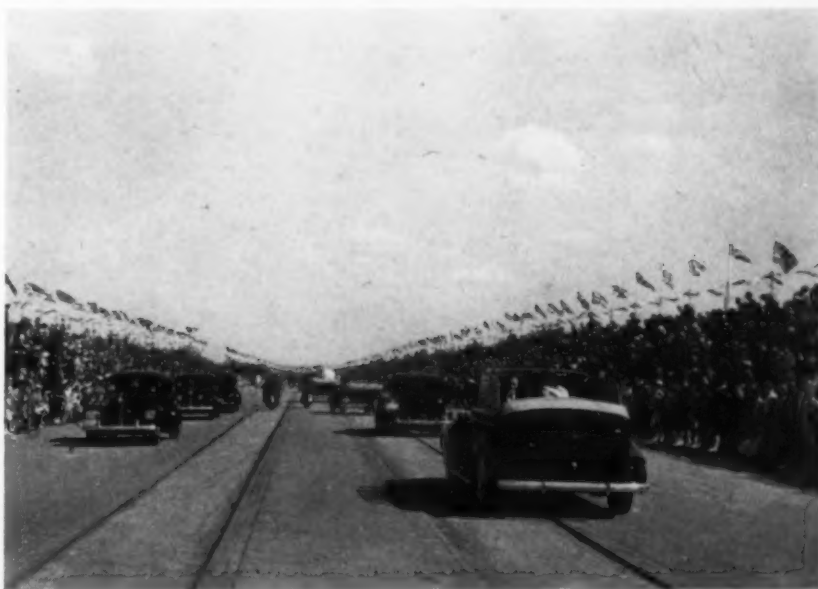
© Associated Screen News.



Though only fifty miles from Jasper, a short unscheduled stop was made at Mount Robson, B.C., where the King and Queen gladdened the hearts of a few persons assembled in the vicinity of this 3,150-foot station.

Portage Avenue, a 2½-mile stretch of pavement in Edmonton unflanked by a single house and used by noted fliers as a runway, served as an admirable Royal route along which the 89,000 inhabitants and 100,000 visitors to this Gateway of the North cheered the Royal couple.

© Associated Screen News.





Two of the most impressive ceremonies performed during the historical Royal visit to this Dominion. (Above) — Trooping of the Colour on Parliament Hill in honour of His Majesty's birthday, as performed by the Brigade of Guards — Governor General's Foot Guards and Canadian Grenadier Guards — was a colourful spectacle highly commended by the King. (Below) — The unveiling and dedication at Ottawa of the National War Memorial was one of the most stirring events of the Royal itinerary. Thousands of War Veterans and other citizens bowed their heads in prayer on this solemn occasion, and King George delivered an address to his subjects. He said: "It is my privilege, as your King, to unveil to-day, in your capital city, the noble memorial to Canada's spirit and sacrifice in the Great War. It is almost a quarter of

a century since the beginning of the Great War. Four years earlier my father had succeeded to the Throne. For many, the memories of the war will always have an immediate association with his reign. It has been given to me to-day to recall Canada's part in the great conflict. Fortunately, my task is already largely performed, for in the beautiful work of art which I have just unveiled vivid and enduring expression has been given to the spirit of Canada. The time and the place of to-day's ceremony are not without significance. I am not surprised that it has taken many years to bring this memorial into being, and to give it this appropriate setting. On the battlefields of Europe, and throughout the Dominion, there are many memorials to Canada's honoured dead. To-day, in her own capital, Canada dedicates her national memorial.





"The memorial speaks to the world of Canada's heart. Its symbolism has been beautifully adapted to this great end. It has been well named 'The Response.' One sees at a glance the answer made by Canada when the world's peace was broken, and freedom threatened in the fateful years of the Great War. It depicts the zeal with which this country entered the conflict.

"But the symbolism of the memorial is even more profound. Something deeper than chivalry is portrayed. It is the spontaneous response of the nation's conscience. The very soul of the nation is here revealed.

"Surmounting the arch, through which the armed forces of the nation are pressing forward, are the figures of peace and freedom. To win peace and to

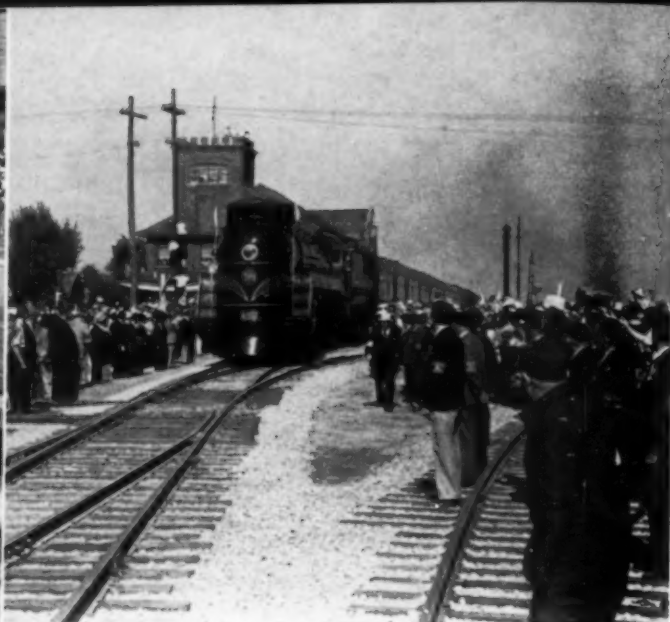
secure freedom, Canada's sons and daughters enrolled for service during the Great War. For the cause of peace and freedom 60,000 Canadians gave their lives, and a still larger number suffered impairment of body or mind. This sacrifice the national memorial holds in remembrance for our own and succeeding generations.

"This memorial, however, does more than commemorate a great event in the past. It has a message for all generations and for all countries—the message which called for Canada's response. Not by chance both the crowning figures of peace and freedom appear side by side. Peace and freedom cannot long be separated. It is well that we have, in one of the world capitals, a visible reminder of so great a truth. Without freedom there can be no enduring peace, and without peace no enduring freedom."

© Photographic Stores.







Thousands of enthusiastic citizens assembled at railway stations where the Royal train made brief halts, or even if it did no more than slow down. Samples of the crowds are seen at (1) Stratford, Ont., (2) Brockville, Ont., as the Royal pilot train goes by, (3) Woodstock, Ont., (4) Kitchener, Ont.

(1 and 3)—©Associated Screen News.



In spite of morning rain and threatening skies, the route of the royal procession was thronged with spectators, waving flags and acclaiming the Sovereigns. When they entered Lansdowne Park, they were received with a storm of cheers from thousands of school children. Thence the cheers seemed to increase all the way to Government House. When Their Majesties entered their Canadian residence of Rideau Hall, no man seemed more pleased than the Prime Minister: for him the Statute of Westminster had assumed reality and the King of Canada had come home.

In the afternoon, Their Majesties proceeded amidst cheers to the Houses of Parliament. Here, in the Senate Chamber, took place the unprecedented scene of the King giving in person the Royal Assent to bills passed by the Parliament of "my realm of Canada." He also addressed the members of both Houses in English and French, declaring that "no ceremony could more completely symbolize the free and equal association of the nations of our Commonwealth." In the evening a state dinner was held at Government House followed by a reception.

Next day (May 20), the King attended, in celebration of his birthday, the trooping of the Colour by a brigade of Canadian Guards amidst the colourful setting in front of the Parliament Buildings. Immediately after, Queen Elizabeth laid the corner-stone of Canada's new Supreme








(1) Under flood-lights at Windsor, Ont., Their Majesties received a tumultuous welcome from their own subjects and Americans from Detroit who crossed the river to greet the British Sovereigns. (2) Kitchener, Ont., gives the King and Queen a railside ovation. (3) Points of vantage were sought along the Royal route, a long string of freight cars serving in this capacity at Redditt, Ont., three hundred miles east of Winnipeg. (4) Victoria, B.C. western terminus of the Royal tour, welcomes its Sovereigns.

Court building, when she delivered a most felicitous address. Speaking in English, she voiced her pleasure at laying the foundation stone of a building devoted to the administration of justice according to British traditions. In perfect French, she paralleled Quebec with Scotland, both with different origin and laws, yet collaborating, in the enjoyment of their special culture, with their English fellow-citizens in building up their country's material and spiritual progress. The Minister of Justice, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, thanked Her Majesty for her inspiring message; after which Their Majesties drove through the French city of Hull, being acclaimed all the way by over 50,000 people.

In the afternoon, Their Majesties lunched privately with the Prime Minister at Laurier House. Later they attended a Garden Party at Government House, where, on their leaving, the 5,000 guests joined spontaneously in the strains of the National Anthem. The official day was completed by a Parliamentary dinner at which the seven hundred guests were presented to Their Majesties at the King's request. Before the presentation, the King and Queen appeared on the hotel balcony, being greeted with the thundering applause of 40,000 persons filling Confederation Square.

On Sunday (May 21), the King unveiled the National War Memorial on





From their blue-and-silver train, the King and Queen proceed through the concourse of Windsor Station, Montreal, to the civic banquet in the Windsor Hotel.

C.P.R. Photo.

Confederation Square in the presence of an immense gathering. In a brief address, he testified to Canada's spirit and sacrifice in the Great War, adding that "without Freedom there can be no enduring Peace, and without Peace no enduring Freedom." The ceremony closed with the playing of Canada's patriotic song, "O Canada", which was once more raised to the status of a national anthem as King George stood at attention, while it was played, thus following the precedent set by King Edward VIII at the unveiling of the Canadian Vimy Ridge Memorial in 1936. It is since rumoured that as a result of this royal recognition, Parliament may probably make "O Canada" the Canadian National Anthem, as it is already so unofficially.

In the early afternoon the Royal couple departed from the capital on the famous blue train with thousands of spectators lining the streets and shouting their fare-

well. Other thousands acclaimed the Royal couple at every station where the train made stops, especially at Brockville and Cornwall,—or where it simply slowed down, with Their Majesties appearing on the observation platform. At Kingston, which had during the day, trebled its population to 100,000 souls with visitors from all over the country-side, the Sovereigns were lustily acclaimed during their drive through the profusely decorated streets. At the Royal Military College, the King reviewed the gentleman cadets in a ceremony marked with symbolical simplicity.

On Monday (May 22), Their Majesties were Toronto's guests during a whole day of glowing welcome. In a fine setting, in front of the City Hall, the civic reception afforded the occasion of an enthusiastic ovation to the King and Queen, while the provincial reception at the Parliament Buildings with an address read by the Premier of Ontario, the Honourable M. F.

## THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT THEIR KINGDOM OF CANADA

Hepburn, was of great dignity with its restricted and official assemblage. Then Their Majesties enjoyed a short unofficial meeting with the famous Dionne quintuplets. In an imposing ceremony, the Queen presented Colours to the Toronto Scottish Regiment; Their Majesties then attended a luncheon given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council of Ontario at Hart House.

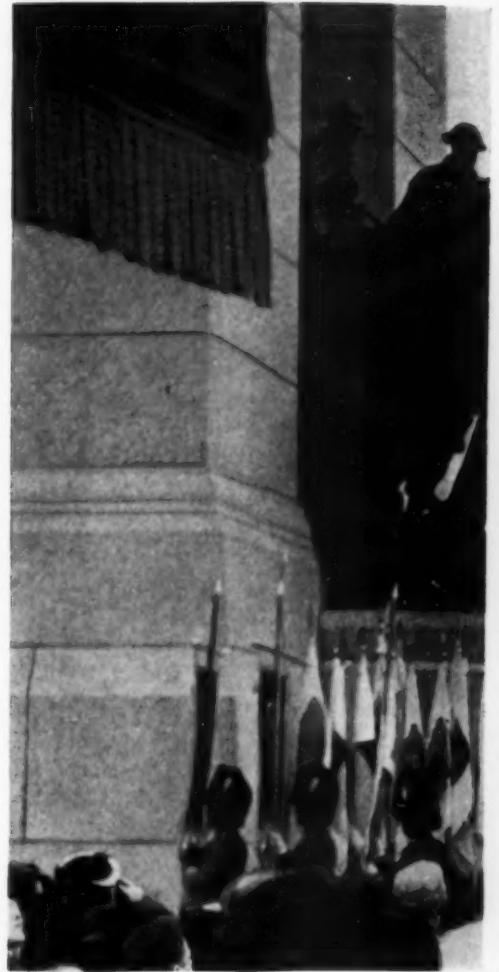
In the afternoon, with brighter weather, Their Majesties drove in a triumphal tour through the city, being lustily acclaimed all the way to Riverdale Park, where over 50,000 children greeted them with an almost deafening welcome, after which the Royal visitors proceeded to Woodbine Park where they attended the running of the King's Plate. Then came a last drive with a stop at the Christie Street Military Hospital, where veterans staged a most moving welcome. Their Majesties were

acclaimed all the way to the Union Station and the train pulled out slowly between lines of cheering people extending beyond the city limits up to the Humber River.

With Toronto the Royal train had resumed its original schedule as arranged before the *Empress of Australia's* delay. It consisted of twelve cars, numbered from the rear. No. 1 contained Their Majesties' bedrooms and drawing-room, with an observation platform, and No. 2 their dining-room. No. 3 was occupied by the British staff, while No. 4 was assigned to the ladies-in-waiting. No. 5 was the Prime Minister's private car. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were reserved for the British and Canadian officials forming the Royal party. No. 9 was occupied by the twelve R.C.M. Police escorting the Sovereigns, and No. 10 was the dining car of the Canadian officials and general staff, as the British officials had their own dining-room. No. 11 con-

Presentation of flowers to Her Majesty in the Ontario Legislative Assembly Chamber, where an address was delivered to His Majesty by Premier Mitchell Hepburn. In reply, the King declared that "the people of Ontario, the central province of the Dominion, have by their great qualities made a very significant contribution to the material progress of Canada, and an equally important one to the formation of its character."





Canada's National War Memorial, on Connaught Place, Ottawa, was unveiled by His Majesty the King on Sunday, May 21; a supreme moment for World War Veterans assembled round this "Response". Here Their Majesties stepped down from the throne to mingle





for a while with soldiers who answered their country's call, to shake their hands and to chat with them. While unveiling a memorial to the dead, the King and Queen raised in the minds of the living a memorial that will not perish.

©Canadian Geographical Journal.



Their Majesties chat with George Reid, construction foreman, after the 12-foot corner stone of the Supreme Court Building had been laid.

tained the baggage room, telephone exchange and pressing room, and No. 12 was the baggage car. The telephone exchange served all the cars and was connected with long distance lines at convenient stops.

Moreover, a buzzer system had been installed at the personal command of the King between the engine and the Royal suite, with instructions that whenever the engineer sighted a crowd of people at a station not marked for a stop, he was to press the buzzer and slow down, so that Their Majesties could appear on their car platform, if at all possible at the time.

All stops were so calculated as to bring the Royal car directly opposite the reception platform at every station. According to royal etiquette, at such stops the Prime Minister would come up with members of the Royal party to meet Their Majesties as they alighted from their car and present to them the official hosts of the occasion, Lieutenant-Governors, Provincial Premiers, Mayors, Reeves or other officials. At all stops, the four R.C.M. Police acting as personal orderlies to Their Majesties would take their places in front of the Royal car, while the other members of the Force would line up at intervals along the train.

When the train stopped for the night, members of the Force mounted a guard on each side of the line.

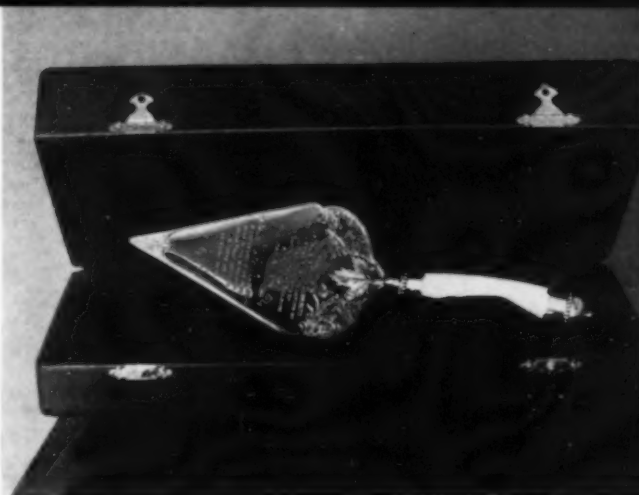
Speeding west on leaving Toronto, the Royal train was saluted at all stations—whether stopping or simply slowing down—by more or less considerable groups of citizens, but all equally fervent in their acclaim to Their Majesties. On Tuesday (May 23), the short receptions at Port Arthur and Fort William, coupled with a short drive between the two cities, were most enthusiastic.

Next day (May 24), invading the green prairies, the Royal train steamed into the progressive Province of Manitoba, and passing station after station lined with cheering crowds, soon reached Winnipeg, the queen city of the West. A drizzle was falling but, sending for an umbrella, the Queen ordered the hood of the Royal car to be lowered so that the King could be seen, and all Winnipeg swore that from that moment the sun came out. Not so elaborate, perhaps, but doubtless more spontaneous, the receptions here were not a whit less tumultuous and whole-hearted than anywhere else. Main Street and Memorial Boulevard were handsomely decorated, and huge crowds, including thousands of Americans, lined the streets and cheered to the echo the smiling Royal visitors. After a brief civic reception, Their Majesties appeared on the dais at the Legislative Buildings, being presented with an address of welcome by the Premier of Manitoba, the Honourable John Bracken. Two delightful folk songs, French and English, were well rendered with "O Canada," called the Canadian National Anthem by Mr. Bracken. A wonderful ovation for the Sovereigns by the massed spectators concluded the ceremony.

Before luncheon, King George, speaking to the Empire, delivered a splendid broadcast address. With remarkable apropos, he stressed the rapid growth of Canada, connecting it with the wise recognition of its dual culture and the peaceful settlement of its differences with the United States, both policies flowing from British faith in reason and fair play with the objective of freedom, justice and peace for all.

Their Majesties attended a well-appointed luncheon given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Mrs. Tupper at Government House. After a last drive through Greater Winnipeg, they stopped at the City Hall of St. Boniface, being acclaimed all the way and most warmly by the school children lined in Kildonan

Park. They also broke off at Fort Garry Park for the presentation by the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company of the charter tribute of two beaver skins and two elk heads, and then amidst thundering cheers, proceeded to the railway terminal and left Winnipeg. Acclaimed at all stations, Their Majesties were tendered at 10 p.m. a most picturesque and fine ovation under electrical flood-lights at Brandon. Next morning (May 25), the blue train, shining in the brilliance of a western sun, sped into the Province of Saskatchewan, proud of its wheat fields and green groves, and arrived at Regina. Here, the warmth of the welcome was the more remarkable as probably over one-third of the cheering spectators were of foreign origin. In fact, the crowds were so eager that time and again they broke the police cordon to get closer to Their Majesties. After the reception at the City Hall, the King and Queen proceeded to the Legislative Buildings along streets whose bannered poles were wrapped in bundles of fine wheat. On the dais facing the beautiful gardens and Lake Wascana, the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Honourable W. J. Patterson, read an address to the King, who was lustily cheered by the crowd. A long drive took Their Majesties to the Exhibition Grounds, where they were acclaimed by thousands and thousands of school children, and brought them to the R.C.M.P. barracks for tea. Along the drive was a greatly admired open air exhibition of Saskatchewan resources: wheat, lumber, furs, farm products and



Gold trowel, used by Her Majesty when she laid the cornerstone of the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa on May 20, and presented to her at the ceremony. It has a white ivory handle, which is joined to the blade with a hand chased maple leaf, raised in relief. On either side of the maple leaf, engraved on the blade, are the rose, lily, thistle and shamrock. The inscription on the blade is in English and French.

cattle. In the evening, the King and Queen attended a dinner given at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McNab, and were escorted back to the station by cheering crowds.

At 9.15 p.m. a brief stop was made at Moose Jaw, which turned out to be the last man for an enthusiastic welcome in spite of a steady rain.

During the night (May 26), the blue train entered the Province of Alberta, famous for coal, cattle and oil. Passing many stations with cheering crowds, the Royal party reached Medicine Hat, which staged a fine reception with acclaim and music.

Her Majesty lays cornerstone of the new Supreme Court Building in Ottawa. She said, in her address, that it was not inappropriate that the task should be performed by a woman, "for woman's position in civilized society has depended upon the growth of law." Speaking in French, the Queen said: "In Canada, as in Great Britain, justice is administered according to two great dissimilar legislations. In my native land, Scotland, we have a law founded on Roman law; it springs from the same fountain-head as your civil law in the old Province of Quebec. In England, as in Canada's other provinces, common law prevails. At Ottawa, as at Westminster, both are administered by the Supreme Court of Justice. To me, this is a very happy augury."





Next day (May 27), the Royal visitors arrived at picturesque Calgary in the afternoon. At the City Hall, the King was tendered an address by the Mayor; after which Their Majesties drove through the streets as crowded with many nationalities as they were sonorous with unanimous cheers, the greatest outburst coming from the school children along Rosedale Crescent. For the benefit of the Sovereigns, who greatly enjoyed the novelty of it, Calgary staged on the Exhibition Grounds an Indian encampment with tepees, warriors, squaws and papooses in the native costumes of the Blackfoot, Blood, Stoney, Peigan and Sarcee tribes.

In the fading light of the evening, the Royal caravan wound its way into the Rocky Mountains and reached Banff, nestling among white peaks and green forests. There the King and Queen spent the evening and the next day in the restful atmosphere of the mountains, excursions, sighting bears, goats and deer, while the members of the Royal party hiked or motored, golfed or fished.

On Sunday (May 28), after church service, the Royal train climbed through the grandiose Rockies, forging its way into the Province of British Columbia, renowned for its fruits, salmon and Douglas fir. Crowds acclaimed the Royal visitors at every station stop, and the civic reception at Kamloops was enthusiastic and picturesque with ten thousand spectators cheering in the oncoming nightfall.

Next morning (May 29), the Royal party alighted at beautiful Vancouver, Gateway to the Pacific. The city was decorated with floral arches and crowded with acclaiming spectators, English, Americans and Orientals, while a whole section of loyal Scots in kilts waved small royal flags of Scotland. Vancouver extended to Their Majesties an enthusiastic welcome. At the stately City Hall, the reception assumed a distinction of its own with the ceremony of the mace, and between outbursts of cheers a choir of 10,000 voices sang *God Save the King* and *O Canada*. Their Majesties sat at the luncheon given by the city in the new Hotel Vancouver, the tables presenting a wonderful decoration of roses, irises and gardenias.

During the afternoon, amidst farewell cheers, the Royal visitors boarded the "Princess Marguerite," and sailed to Victoria, unfortunately reaching the illuminated capital at night in a pelting rain. Victoria took its revenge next day (May

30). The whole city was agog with excitement. The drive from Government House to the City Hall was a continuous ovation for the Sovereigns. From the civic reception, they proceeded to the Legislative Buildings, which presented a fine sight with their gala decorations, the smart appearance of the troops and the cheering mass of citizens crowding every foot of the large square. An address was presented to the King by the Premier of British Columbia, the Honourable T. D. Pattullo. On a second drive the Sovereigns visited the residential section decorated with pine trees and banners and filled with acclaiming spectators. At the luncheon given by the Provincial Government at the Empress Hotel, the King in a brief speech thanked Canada for its overwhelming welcome, eulogized its past and present endeavours and predicted that, with a gateway on two oceans, Canada would become a thoroughfare between two hemispheres. In the afternoon, in an impressive ceremony, the King presented Colours to the Pacific naval forces of Canada on the picturesque slopes of Beacon Hill Park overlooking Juan de Fuca and the Olympic Mountains, where a crowd of 25,000 roared their ovation.

The ensuing morning (May 31) Their Majesties left cheering Victoria on board the "Prince Robert," reaching Vancouver in the afternoon. They entered motor cars for a procession through New Westminster, gaily decorated and crowded with many thousands of citizens acclaiming the Royal visitors. Slowing at stations lined with spectators, the blue train reached Jasper at 11 a.m., on June 1, Their Majesties driving to Jasper Park Lodge, where they spent a most enjoyable day visiting canyons and glaciers.

The next day (June 2), brought the Royal party in the early afternoon to Edmonton, the northernmost city visited. The capital of Alberta was equal to the exceptional occasion. With her population more than doubled with visitors from the whole country-side, Edmonton greeted Their Majesties with a tumultuous and irrepressible welcome, the crowds breaking through the police line time and again to get a better view of the Royal couple. At the Government Buildings, the Premier of Alberta, the Honourable W. Aberhart, read an address from the province to Their Majesties and the Mayor presented, one from the city, the ceremony concluding with the singing of *God Save the King* and *O Canada*. In the evening a provincial





HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH



Arrival of Her Majesty at the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, where the King wrote a new chapter of history in meeting for the first time his Canadian Parliament. A guard of honour was supplied by the Governor General's Foot Guards, allied with the Coldstream Guards.

The King, in the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, inspects part of the guard of honour at North Toronto station, supplied by the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.



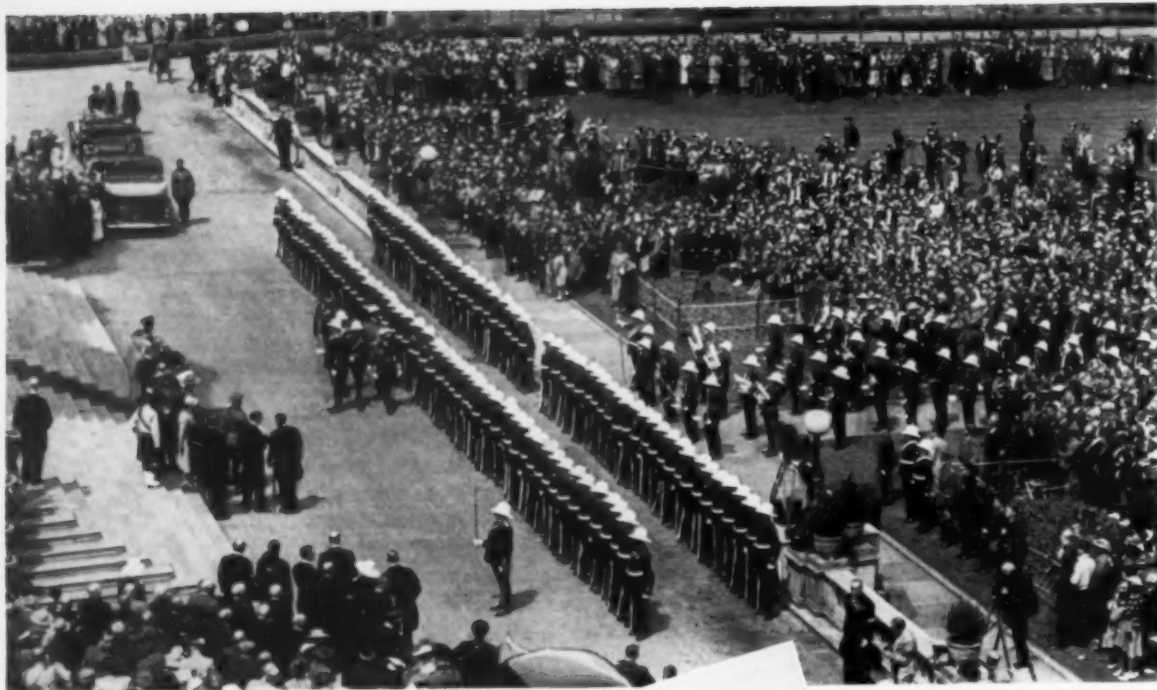


Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), allied with the 17th /21st Lancers, supplied a captain's escort for the drive of Their Majesties to the Legislative Building. Despite the rain, the King and Queen requested that the top of their car should be lowered, in order that they might be more easily visible to their Winnipeg subjects.

Their Majesties enter the Hotel Vancouver, opened only four days before their arrival. The King is wearing the uniform of Marshal of the Royal Air Force, a tribute to the R.C.A.F., which supplied a guard of honour for his departure for Victoria, besides an escort of aircraft.







His Majesty inspects the guard of honour at Victoria, B.C., supplied by the Royal Canadian Artillery.

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The Calgary Highlanders, allied with The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), provide a guard of honour for His Majesty on his arrival within sight of the Rockies.

In the uniform of Marshal of the Royal Air Force, the King inspects a guard of honour at Vancouver supplied by The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, allied with The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).







Small fishing craft line the waterfront at New Westminster, B.C., founded in 1859 by the Royal Engineers as the first capital of British Columbia, and "dress ship" in honour of the Royal visit.

Arriving at Port Arthur, Ont., His Majesty inspected a guard of honour supplied by The Lake Superior Regiment, and with the Queen drove to Fort William, receiving a warm welcome beneath the shadow of the towering elevators in these great grain ports.

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Their Majesties ascend steps of the Chalet atop Mount Royal, from which a fine view of Montreal, the St. Lawrence River and mountains in the United States was enjoyed. Here they took tea, and the King unveiled a massive granite block to commemorate the Royal visit to Canada's metropolis.

©Associated Screen News.



dinner at the Macdonald Hotel was attended by Their Majesties, who were cheered to the echo on leaving, the crowd escorting them all the way to the station. On Portage Avenue the crowd, in a double row of stands two miles long bedecked with innumerable flags, staged a continuous and almost deafening ovation.

Now the Royal train steamed eastwards for Niagara according to the programme, and the proposed visit to the United States. In such a long distance many were the stops, scheduled and unscheduled. Longer ones, with civic receptions and drives, took place at Saskatoon, with splendid singing and flag figures; at Sudbury, ebullient with excitement and the cheers of thousands of Sault Ste. Marie citizens who had travelled 400 miles to greet Their Majesties; at London, enthusiastic and dignified; and at Hamilton, which presented a remarkable demonstration of physical training. Shorter stops, perhaps still more exuberant in their ovations, were made at Melville, Sioux Lookout, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford and Windsor. In this last place hundreds of thousands of people—Canadians with Americans from across the river—packed all available space for miles along the right of way. Still more numerous and perhaps also more moving, were the many brief service stops, almost at any time of day or night, which witnessed spontaneous gatherings from the whole country-side, even in the less populated districts. Such gatherings as well as the groups at almost every station were transforming the Royal tour into a triumphal march throughout Canada.

Special mention must be made of the evening receptions. They were wonderful sights. One must conjure up the blue train gliding out from the dark around ten o'clock at night and stopping with the Royal car opposite a flood-lighted and red-carpeted stand in front of a big square where stood tightly massed some thirty, forty or even fifty thousand people. Then from the Royal car a man and a woman would walk down and step into the lime-light, the pastel colour of the lady's dress standing in brilliant contrast to the dark clothes of her companion. They would ascend the stand and here, as if coming out of a fairy-tale book, and haloed with

Top:—Nora Creaghan and Marjorie Davidson present bouquet to Her Majesty at Newcastle, N.B.

Centre:—Seven-year-old Marcelin McEachern "stole the show" at Saskatoon, when she curtsied perfectly to the Queen. Prime Minister Mackenzie King invited her to stand with him during presentations.

Bottom:—Bouquet being presented to the Queen at Stratford, Ont., during a brief halt.

## THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT THEIR KINGDOM OF CANADA

light, were the King and Queen of Canada. Wave upon wave of cheers would go up, increasing with each smile of the Queen and each hand wave of the King. The ovation would last for minutes till your hearts and nerves were tingling with stirring emotion. The first night reception at Brandon, Manitoba, was absolute y wonderful; then followed Melville, Saskatchewan, where it was just as marvellous, if not more so; then Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, staged another glorious night welcome; and last came Moncton, New Brunswick, the largest of all, if not the best. All were scenes never to be forgotten.

But perhaps the most moving scene or, at any rate, the most eloquent of all, was the presence of groups of people waiting for hours in the dead of night on station platforms, just to catch a glimpse of a blue and silver train, which passed in a moment, but carried their King and Queen—a wonderful tribute of devotion and loyalty in its complete simplicity.

On Wednesday (June 7), the Royal visitors alighted at St. Catharines amidst fervid cheers and were tendered a civic reception, after which they drove through the green and wooded country to Niagara Falls. There, after a civic reception and a city drive through throngs of acclaiming Canadians and Americans, Their Majesties visited the world-famous falls and dined privately at the General Brock Hotel. On their two appearances on the balcony they were saluted with outbursts of roaring acclaim. In the evening the Royal train crossed the international border at Niagara Falls for Their Majesties' four-day visit to the United States, where the King and Queen were the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House and Hyde Park, being tendered most cordial and enthusiastic receptions at both Washington and New York.

On Monday (June 12), the Royal party returned to Canada. After a fine impromptu reception at Saint-Jean, Their Majesties visited and drove through Sherbrooke, very colourful with many groups in period costumes and sonorous with many bands. As usual, large groups cheered the slowing Royal train at stations all the way to Lévis, where the Sovereigns were presented with a civic address and unveiled a granite block commemorating their visit. The last civic reception in Quebec was held at Rivière-du-Loup in the late evening, being both picturesque and dignified.

In the course of the night (June 13), the blue and silver train darted into New Brunswick, the United Empire Loyalist province. At the first stop, before and

after the presentation of the civic address, the whole of Newcastle greeted the Royal visitors with continuous acclamations. Then the Royal party entered motor cars and drove the whole distance to Fredericton, over one hundred miles, only stopping for rest and refreshment at Doaktown and being acclaimed at many places by groups of farmers. Received in Fredericton by the Lieutenant-Governor, Their Majesties proceeded to the Legislative Buildings where the Premier, the Honourable A. A. Dysart, read an address of welcome. Leaving under regular broadsides of vociferous cheers, the King and Queen drove through crowded streets to Beaverbrook Hall where they were entertained at luncheon by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government.

In the afternoon, the Royal party left by special train for Saint John, the metropolis of the province. After a drive through the streets, crowded with citizens and visitors acclaiming their passing, the King and Queen stopped for tea at Government House, and then went on to Barrack Green, where a civic reception was held. The official platform was surrounded by fifteen thousand school children, who gave Their Majesties a most rousing ovation. A last drive through cheering crowds brought the Royal visitors to their train.

At Sussex there had gathered round the station thousands of people who kept up a constant roar of cheering during the appearance of the King and Queen on the platform. In the late evening, at Moncton, a most wonderful reception under electrical reflectors was extended to Their Majesties by over 50,000 persons who acclaimed the Royal couple.

Beautiful bowl of solid gold, the gift of the people of Canada, was presented to King George VI by Prime Minister Mackenzie King at a state dinner held in the Château Laurier at Ottawa on May 20.







Top:—Departure from Ottawa of Their Majesties, who acknowledged the plaudits of thousands as their train rolled slowly alongside the Rideau Canal and out beyond the city limits.

© Canadian Geographical Journal.

Right:—Group of newspaper correspondents who accompanied Their Majesties across Canada and into the United States, in the observation section of the pilot train with Walter S. Thompson, director of press relations on the tour.



The twelve blue-and-silver coaches comprising the Royal train pull out of Jasper, continuing the return or eastward journey of Their Majesties across Canada.





Left:—Royal train and Royal pilot train occupy adjoining sidings at London, Ont. The latter travelled thirty minutes ahead of the blue-and-silver coaches bearing the King and Queen across the continent, except on a single occasion, when a "hot box" developed at Montgomery, Pa. The Royal train flashed by, and the newspaper correspondents were unable to reach Washington in time to witness the meeting between Their Majesties and President Roosevelt.

Melville, Saskatchewan, provided one of the greatest demonstrations witnessed by Their Majesties in Canada. The normal population of 3,500 was swelled to over 40,000 from the surrounding prairies, the majority being of foreign birth or extraction. Under floodlights, the King and Queen moved among their subjects, chatting and shaking hands during a brief halt at 10 p.m.





Montrealers cheer Their Majesties along a 23-mile route.

C.P.R. Photo.

Wet weather fails to dampen the ardour and enthusiasm of Winnipeg citizens, who tender warm welcome to their King and Queen.





Descendants of Canada's original inhabitants, Indians in the vicinity of Calgary honour their Great White Father, representatives of the Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee and Stoney tribes having established an encampment with tepees, warriors, squaws and papooses in their colourful native garb. — Photo by W. J. Oliver.

Citadel Hill, at Halifax, resembled a solid cliffside of humanity, tightly packed into a natural amphitheatre to acclaim Their Majesties. Here was staged an historical pageant, which portrayed the presentation of Nova Scotia—the only "royal" province—to Sir William Alexander by Charles I to colonize.





"Well, at last I greet you", said the President of the United States of America in welcoming Their Britannic Majesties on June 8 in the presidential waiting room of the Union Station at Washington. To Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the King replied: "Mr. President, it is indeed a pleasure for Her Majesty and myself to be here." With the King, Queen and President in this group are Mrs. Roosevelt, Brigadier-General Edward M. Watson, military aide to the President, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who welcomed Their Majesties to his country the previous day at Niagara Falls, N.Y.



Their Majesties visit the Canadian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, accompanied by the Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce.



## THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT THEIR KINGDOM OF CANADA

The next morning (June 14), when the Royal party woke up at Cape Tormentine, a steady rain was coming down, in spite of which hundreds of spectators were patiently waiting for the appearance of Their Majesties, who were cheered when they left the train to board H.M.C.S. "Skeena". Crossing Northumberland Strait the Royal party landed at Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, known by red men as the "Home on the Wave" and by white men as the "Garden of the Gulf". The capital, sporting gala decoration, was lined by soldiers, veterans and boy scouts. The Islanders' welcome proved remarkably enthusiastic, spontaneous and charming. The whole city and country-side appeared to have turned out for the historic event. A procession took Their Majesties to the Province Building through festive crowds lustily cheering.

In the famous Confederation Chamber, still solemn with its historic past, the ceremony of the reading of an address by the Premier of Prince Edward Island, the Honourable T. A. Campbell, and the presentation of the provincial ministers

assumed an impressive character of dignity and simplicity. The drive from the Province Building to Government House let loose a continuous ovation for the Royal visitors, who afterwards attended the provincial luncheon given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. De Blois. Then the Royal party drove back to Marine Wharf and the "Skeena". The departure witnessed an irresistible and frantic surge of the crowds all along the wharves in order to get a last view of Their Majesties, and the ovation seemed never to stop while the "Skeena" was steaming away from the Garden Island.

In the late afternoon, the "Skeena" stopped at Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the great Canadian outpost on the Atlantic. The wharves were thick with expectant spectators, and the civic reception was preceded and followed by unabated cheers. Then the Royal party in motor cars drove for an hour to New Glasgow through the green country, passing at several places crowds of cheering villagers and farmers. At New Glasgow a procession through the town led Their

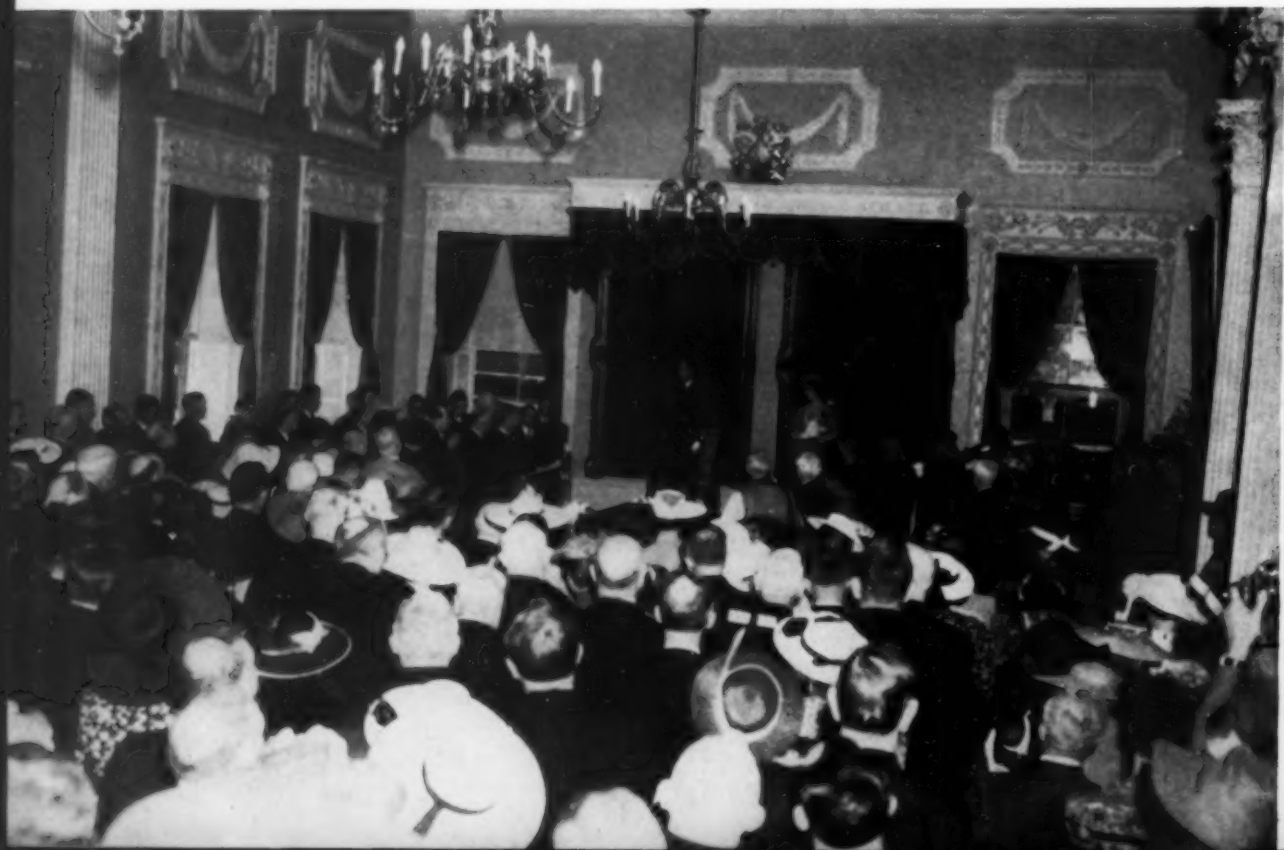
King George VI further cements amity between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America by laying a wreath on the tomb at Mount Vernon of George Washington, leader of the revolt against King George III in 1775.





From Winnipeg, geographical centre of Canada, King George VI broadcast an address to his people on Empire Day, in which he declared: "Canada and the United States have had to dispose of searching differences of aim and interest during the past hundred years; but never has one of those differences been resolved by force or by threat. No man, thank God, will ever again conceive of such arbitrament between the peoples of my Empire and the people of the United States."

Formal reception in ancient Province Building, Halifax, where an address of welcome was delivered to Their Majesties by Premier Angus L. Macdonald on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, and where the King unveiled a painting of his father, King George V.





Their Majesties, with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General, at the State Banquet in the Château Laurier, Ottawa. In front of the Premier is the solid gold bowl, presented to the King and Queen on behalf of the people of Canada. To the King was also presented a collection of 300 postage stamps, all issued since Confederation, while the Queen received a silver tray with the Canadian coat-of-arms and the three special commemorative stamps engraved thereon, and also small silver trays for the two princesses.

In the presence of His Majesty and Mayor Camillien Houde, of Montreal, the Queen signs "Elizabeth" in the new Golden Book at the City Hall. Here were presented 150 invited guests, including representatives of the clergy, bench and bar, five holders of the Victoria Cross, aldermen and their wives, mayors of adjacent municipalities and civic officials.





Majesties to the station where a civic address was presented to them and a rousing send-off saluted their departure.

Next morning (June 15), found the Royal party on its way to Halifax, being acclaimed by large crowds at stations, especially at Truro, where 25,000 persons wildly cheered the Sovereigns during their short appearance on the civic stand.

At noon, the King and Queen arrived at Halifax, being welcomed by the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir. Leaving at the station and bidding good-bye to the train in which they had travelled 9,150 miles, Their Majesties proceeded to the Province House through cheering crowds filling the streets to capacity. In the Legislative Council Chamber, the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Honourable A. L. Macdonald, read a remarkable address from the people of the province, Acadian, English, Scotch, Irish and Hanoverian. Then a short drive brought the Sovereigns to the City Hall, where a civic address was presented, after which the Royal party was conveyed to the Nova Scotia Hotel where Their Majesties were guests at a luncheon given by the Provincial Government.

On its conclusion, both the King and Queen, with "hearts and minds full", broadcast in English and French their farewell to the Canadian people. The King thanked Canada for its wonderful welcome. Having seen so much of it and so many of its people, he expressed confidence in the country's wonderful future, material and spiritual. He was comforted to know that on this continent nations are dedicated to pursuits of peace. The Queen also expressed her thanks for the warm reception extended by all and sent her thoughts to the ones they could not meet. To all she said, "Au revoir". Heavily laden with emotion, the two speeches created a deep impression on all hearers.

Soon after, Their Majesties left for a drive through the city amidst continuous acclaims, proceeding to the Garrison Grounds, where a historical pageant and choral singing were staged. The extensive heights with their natural amphitheatre pre-

sented a wonderful and colourful sight, being thronged with a solid mass of humanity of over 60,000 persons, more than half of them in bright feminine attire, the largest crowd in one spot of the whole tour. When Their Majesties first appeared and later when they left, there rose from the immense assemblage wave upon wave of enthusiastic and unbridled cheers. From the Garrison Grounds, Their Majesties drove through packed and acclaiming crowds, first to Government House for tea and later to the Ocean Terminal.

The whole waterfront was another solid mass of humanity and the pier shed was filled to bursting with people eager to get a last look at Their Majesties. On both sides, there was a reluctance to part, and the King and Queen tarried again and again to exchange a few words with Great War Veterans, the R.C.M.P. and the Nova Scotia representatives.

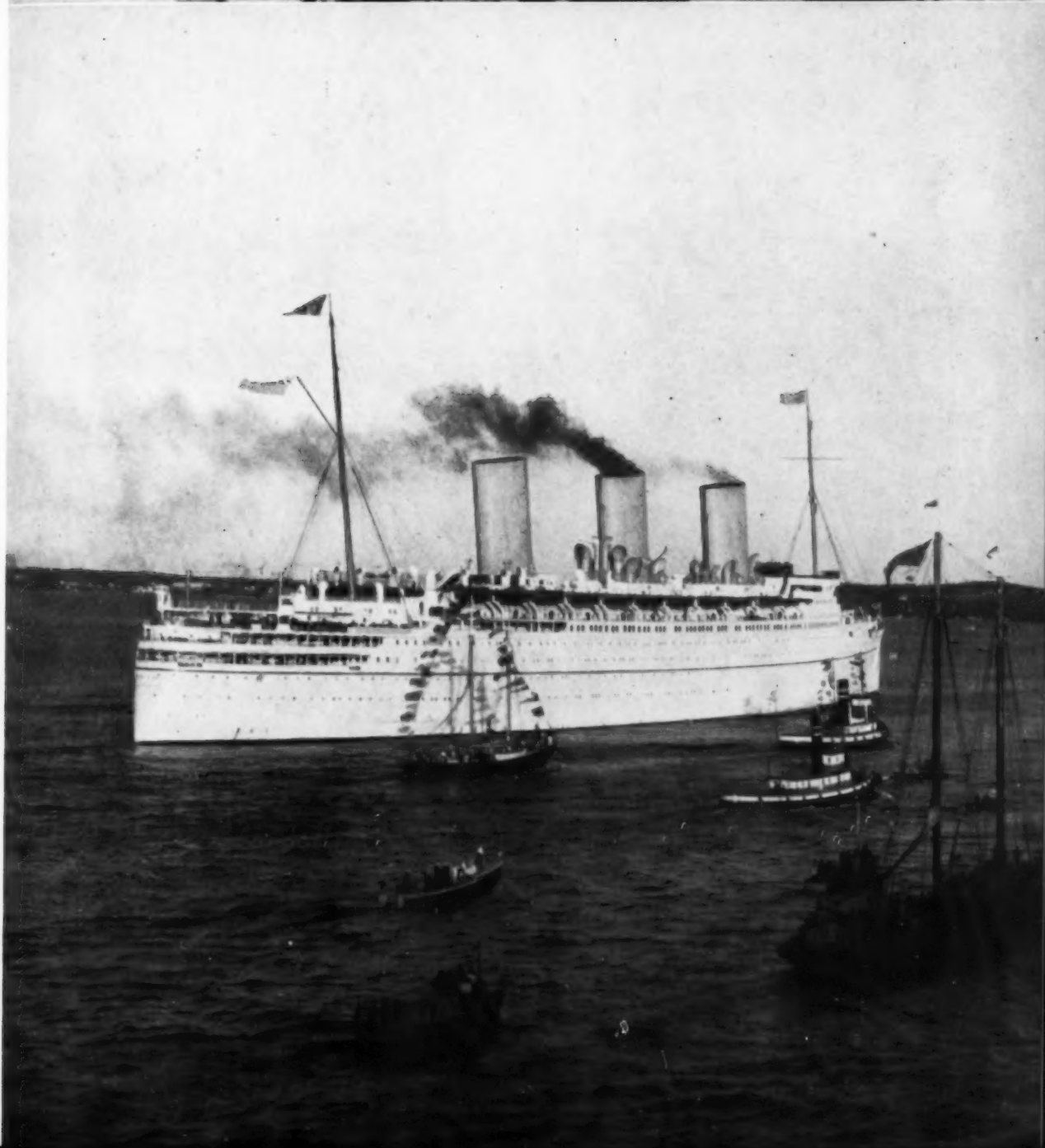
At last, closely surrounded by admirers up to the gang-plank, they boarded the *Empress of Britain*, leaving Canada's soil with heavy feet and heavier hearts. In the library the King and Queen bade farewell successively to the various Canadian officials of the Royal party, and they enjoyed a last chat with the Governor General and the Prime Minister who were last to take leave of Their Majesties: the Royal Canadian tour was over.

At 6.32 o'clock the *Empress of Britain*, flying the Royal Standard, with the King and Queen standing by the bridge rail, swung away from the dock into the stream. From a special platform the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir were waving a farewell, as was also Prime Minister Mackenzie King, at whose invitation Their Majesties had visited Canada and who had accompanied them for five weeks from ocean to ocean. On shore and on the wharves, all along the waterfront, thousands and thousands of Canadians were shouting enthusiastic cheers in a kind of regretful farewell to the King and Queen who were returning home after conquering Canada. Slowly the majestic liner sweeping down harbour vanished into the ocean in the full radiance of a Canadian twilight.

Except where otherwise indicated, black and white photographs used to illustrate this article were taken by direction of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau and the Canadian National Railways.

Right:—Au revoir at Halifax, N.S. His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth ascend the gang-plank with heavy hearts, taking leave of loyal subjects who see them go with sudden sadness. Aboard the S.S. *Empress of Britain*, commissioned as a Royal Yacht, they sail at 6.32 p.m. on June 15. Besides an escort provided by H.M.C.S. *Skeena* and *Saguenay*, H.M.S. *Southampton* and *Glasgow*, the famous "Bluenose", champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleet, and other schooners, yachts and motor vessels accompany the huge liner down the harbour.







Behind the Royal standard on the windshield of the Royal car, the Queen stands for a moment to wave a friendly farewell before continuing with His Majesty the royal conquest of Canada.

Her Majesty enthroned informally in the cab of a locomotive assisting the 12-car Royal train over steep grades between Beavermouth and Stoney Creek, in the Selkirk Mountains.

C.P.R. Photos.





Characteristic pose of Their Majesties, standing on the observation platform of their blue-and-silver train, from which they took leave of Canadians from coast to coast, acknowledging their acclaim and unuttered prayers for a return some day to these shores. ©Thomson Photo Specialty.

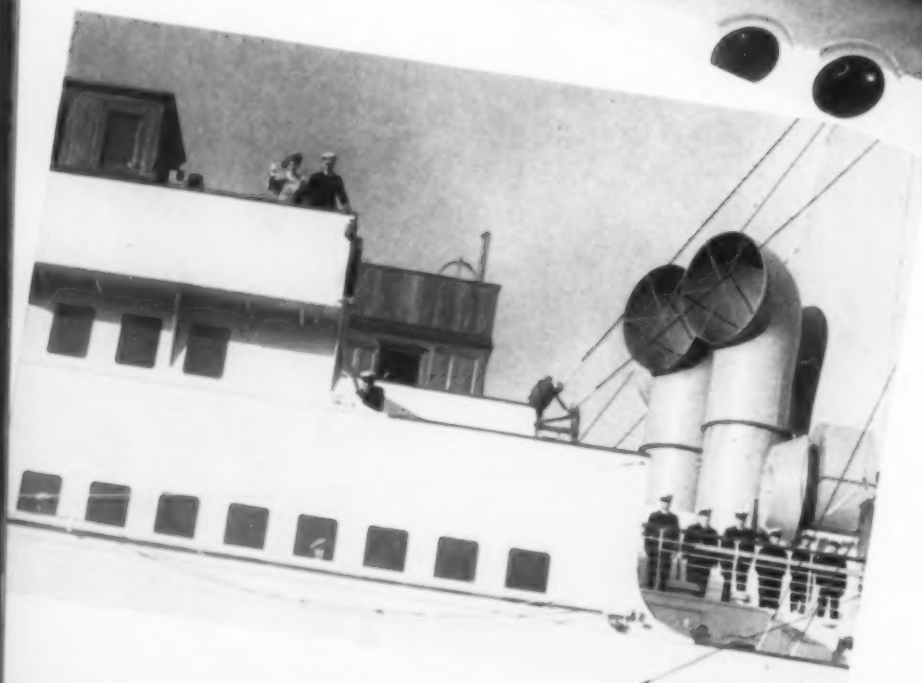
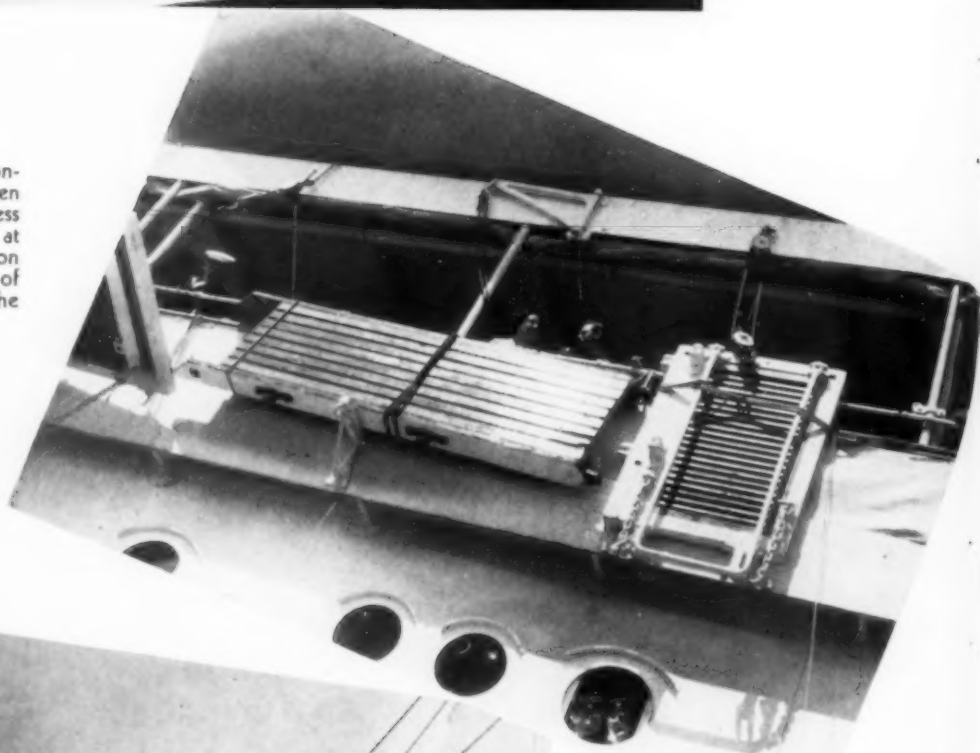
War Veterans maimed or blinded in fighting their country's cause were signally honoured by their King and Queen, who are seen here visiting Christie Street Hospital, Toronto. A scheduled stop of seven minutes was extended to forty-five. ©Toronto Star.





Their Majesties stand at the bridge rail of the S.S. Princess Marguerite leaving Vancouver, "Gateway of the Pacific", for Victoria, B.C. Eight Indian war canoes, manned by natives with red, and blue paddle blades, raced along each side of the ship, which passed between a double line of fishing boats and pleasure craft.

Their first direct contact with Canada, when the Royal Yacht Empress of Australia stopped at Father Point to take on the pilot, proved of much interest to the King and Queen.



Farewell to Canada; King George and Queen Elizabeth occupy a point of vantage on the bridge of the Royal Yacht Empress of Britain as she pulls away from the wharf at Halifax, turns and moves out to sea.

C.P.R. Photo.





S.S. Prince Robert, in which  
Their Majesties returned to  
Vancouver from Victoria, pass-  
ing beneath the Lion's Gate  
Bridge.



H.M.S. Southampton which,  
with H.M.S. Glasgow, pro-  
vided a cruiser escort for the  
King and Queen between  
Portsmouth and Quebec and  
from Halifax to Southampton,  
via Newfoundland.

C.P.R. Photo.

H.M.C.S. Fraser which, with  
H.M.C.S. Ottawa, St. Laurent  
and Restigouche, provided an  
escort for the Royal Visitors  
between Vancouver and Vic-  
toria, passing a beflagged  
merchant vessel.



U.S.S. Warrington, in which  
Their Britannic Majesties sailed  
from Fort Hancock, Sandy  
Hook, to the Battery in New  
York City.

© — Associated Screen News.



Their Majesties made an unscheduled descent to the 2,800-foot level of the Frood Mine, of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, the world's largest producer of this silver-white metal. Clad in regulation rubber coats, shoes and mine helmets, the Royal couple and members of their entourage went down in one of the 60-passenger cages normally used by miners. The Queen, at left, may be seen in the cage preparatory to the half-mile drop down the mine shaft.





His Majesty, accompanied by the Earl of Airlie, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, goes for a walk at Jasper, where a day of rest was spent in the glorious mountain resort.



Two black beaver skins and two elk head were presented to His Majesty by the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company at the ivy-coated gate of Upper Fort Garry, in Winnipeg. Provision for payment of these "dues" to a reigning monarch, should he visit the company's territory, is contained in a charter granted by King Charles II in 1670.



When in Niagara Falls, Ont., Their Majesties acknowledged from the lower balcony of the Hotel General Brock the plaudits of this multitude, which temporarily drowned the roar of the mighty cataract beyond. Afterwards they took dinner on the top storey of the hotel, from which a fine view of the Falls was enjoyed.

© Associated Screen News.





One short day of rest was enjoyed in Jasper National Park, where Their Majesties occupied Outlook Cabin with two personal servants, thus securing complete privacy amid magnificent scenery for the first and only time during their visit to this continent.

The famous blue-and-silver train moves slowly across the international suspension bridge, spanning the Whirlpool Rapids below the floodlit waters of Niagara, and brings Their Majesties to the United States at 10.42 p.m. on June 7 for a four-day visit. Secretary of State Cordell Hull extended a formal welcome in a simple ceremony at the American end of the bridge, and the train then rushed on to the nation's capital.





Left:—King George and Queen Elizabeth enjoyed occasional short stops on their tour of Canada, and informal chats with Canadians.

Below:—Wild flowers are presented to Her Majesty by little girls at Beavermouth, B.C.

C.P.R. Photo.



Above:—The King and Queen move up from their rear car to board an auxiliary locomotive at Beavermouth, B.C.

C.P.R. Photo.

Right:—Their Majesties chat at Mount Robson with Edward Asquith Hargreaves, 84 years of age, who sang at the marriage of King Edward VII in the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.





Above: — Her Majesty crosses railroad tracks at Ingersoll, Ont., to chat with War Veterans.



Left: — The Royal Visitors commence tour of Kingston, the Limestone City, driving around the track of Richardson Memorial Stadium, where 10,000 children assembled, to old Fort Henry and finally to the Royal Military College of Canada. Her Majesty presented Colours to the Cadet Battalion, which was then inspected by His Majesty.

© Associated Screen News.

Right: — Fleet of cars bearing Their Majesties and the Royal entourage streams through Calgary, Alta.

© Associated Screen News.



Left: — Informality and originality characterized the visit of Their Majesties to Regina, capital of Saskatchewan. They were welcomed by Mayor A. C. Ellison, wearing a blue business suit, under whose direction sheaves of wheat supplemented the bunting as a form of decoration. Here, also, the Royal car eluded its escort after tea enjoyed by the King and Queen in the R.C.M.P. Officers' Mess.

© Associated Screen News.



Woodbine Race Track, Toronto, where Their Majesties attended the 80th running of the King's Plate, and the King presented in person fifty guineas to the owner of the winner.

Railway line at Weston, Ont., is lined with loyal subjects who wish to cheer their King and Queen.

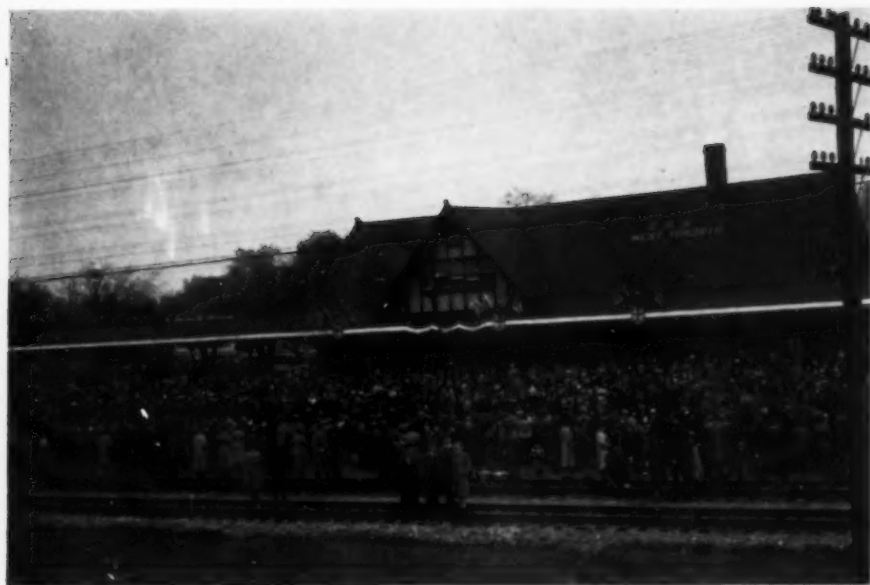


Girl Guides in the Queen City awaiting the arrival of the Royal cortege.

Photographs by  
Toronto Star.



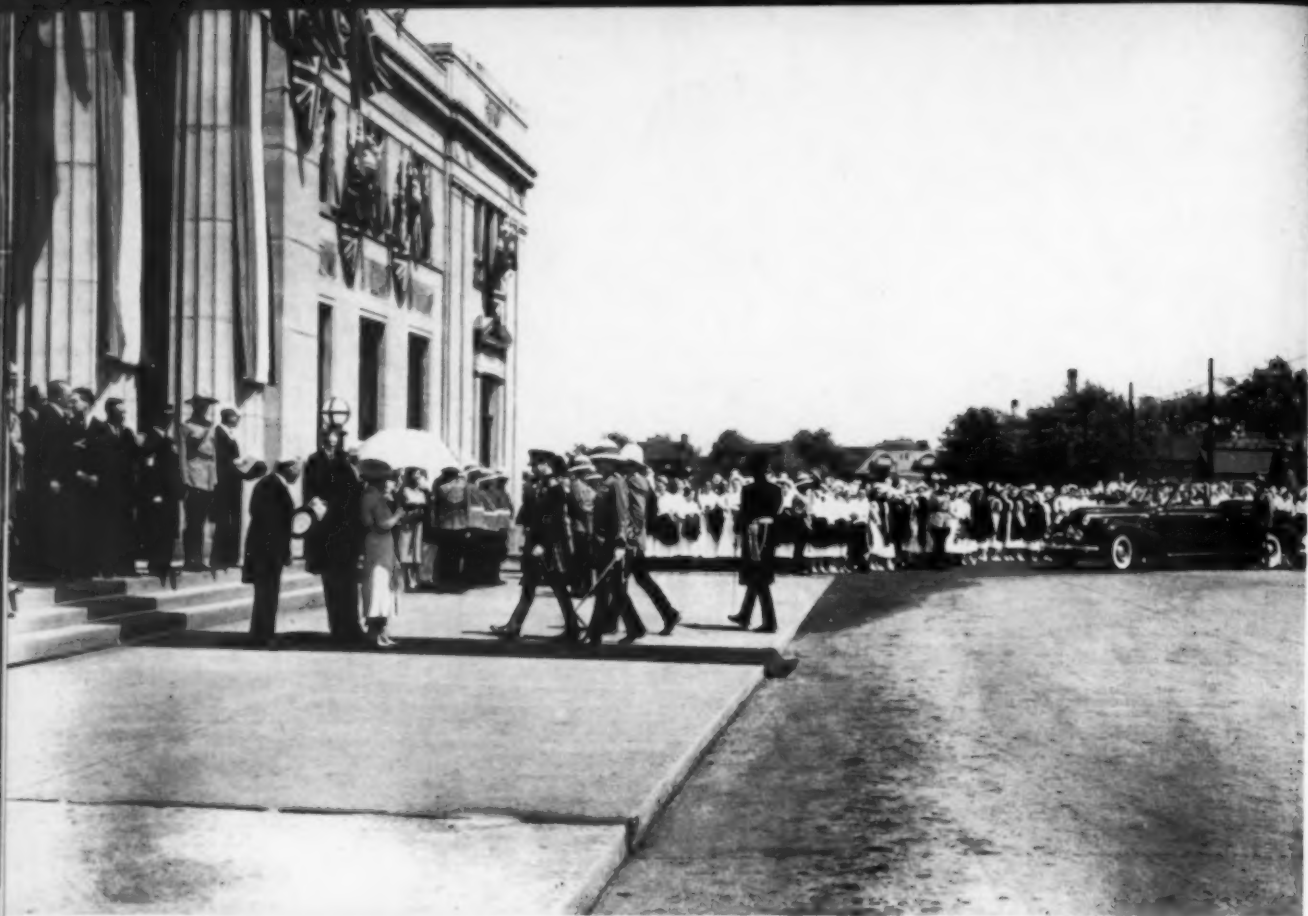
Captain's escort  
provided in Tor-  
onto by The  
Royal Canadian  
Dragoons, allied  
with the 1st The  
Royal Dragoons.



Crowd assembled at  
West Toronto Station.

Nearly two million  
persons viewed the  
Royal Visitors in Tor-  
onto, including  
110,000 children in  
Riverdale Park and the  
Canadian National Ex-  
hibition grounds.





Above:—Hamilton, Ont., where a great ovation was accorded Their Majesties. Wave upon wave of youthful cheering greeted the appearance of the Royal car in the civic stadium, built in 1930 for the first British Empire Games, where 37,000 school children were assembled and a display of calisthenics was given. At the King's request the following day was declared a school holiday. Visiting seven cities and towns during the day, Their Majesties went without luncheon in order to maintain the Royal schedule.



Left:—War Veterans drawn up in front of the National War Memorial at Ottawa are inspected by His Majesty.

Photo by John Hundevad

Bottom:—Canadians from all nine provinces of the Dominion and visitors from the United States thronged the Capital, where the King and Queen spent two and a half days. (1) Connaught Place





Above:—"B" Squadron of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) provided a captain's escort for Their Majesties on their eight-mile tour through Calgary, sunshine city of the foothills, where they were accorded a truly western welcome.

Photo by W. J. Oliver

Right:—Children from the Ottawa Valley were provided with a vantage point in the Dominion Experimental Farm from which they might view and cheer the King and Queen.

Photo by Monty Taschereau.

and National War Memorial. (2 and 3) Wellington Street, fronting on Parliament Hill. (4) East Block of Parliament Buildings and Peace Tower.

©—Canadian Geographical Journal.





Left: — His Majesty lays a wreath at the foot of the National War Memorial in Ottawa, following a dramatic unveiling ceremony.

Right: — Her Majesty presents Colours to The Toronto Scottish Regiment, allied with the 14th London Regiment, or London Scottish. Here, on the campus of the University of Toronto, she made a short speech, saying in part: "Two years ago I was glad and proud to become your Colonel-in-Chief. To-day I am prouder still, now that I have seen my regiment on parade. Ever since I landed at Quebec I have found many proofs of the ties which unite Canada and my native Scotland."



Left: — The King presents his Colour to the Pacific Division of the Royal Canadian Navy in a stirring ceremony at Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, overlooking the waters it guards. This was the first occasion on which a ruling British Sovereign presented his Colour to any of his naval forces outside the United Kingdom.





His Majesty acknowledges the cheers from thousands of young throats in Lansdowne Park, as he and the Queen drove in an open landau with four horses along the Capital's beautiful driveway system to Rideau Hall, their residence for two days.



At top: — Wolf Cubs and school children in Edson, Alta., respect the authority of, the R.C. M.P., and keep within bounds while cheering their King and Queen.

Boy Scouts in Halifax raise their hats aloft, and with Girl Guides cheer wildly as their King and Queen pass by.



After His Majesty had unveiled the National War Memorial in Ottawa, thousands of their subjects, forced to remain at a distance by reason of the huge throng, assembled in its vicinity from all sides.

©—Canadian Geographical Journal.



Following the unveiling by the King of the National War Memorial in Ottawa, he and the Queen mingled with thousands of veterans in the vicinity. They chatted and shook hands with all and sundry, bringing much happiness to the men who had fought and suffered for their country on the Fields of Flanders and in other theatres of war.



Many people, from the nine provinces of Canada and the United States, remained to admire the National War Memorial, following its dedication, and to cheer Their Majesties several hours later, when they left from the Union Station.

©—Canadian Geographical Journal.

Upturned faces, surmounted by berets of various hues, display the eagerness and joy of veterans in the presence of their King and Queen, whose charm and human sympathies won the affection of all who saw them in Ottawa and other centres of the Dominion.





King George and Queen Elizabeth pose for photographers on the terrace of the Banff Springs Hotel, surrounded by a ring of majestic peaks, and then enjoy a measure of privacy in this mountain playground.

C. P. R. Photo.





The King and Queen enjoy an unscheduled stroll in the country, following an informal luncheon at which they honoured Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King at Laurier House, and previous to a garden party at Government House, their official residence for two days in the Capital.

Photograph by Norman E. Carter.



Left: — The King and President Roosevelt pass the Capitol en route from Union Station to the White House, a distance of a mile and a quarter. Here, next day, Their Majesties shook hands with 74 Members of the Senate and 435 Members of the House of Representatives, who cheered them beneath the painted dome.

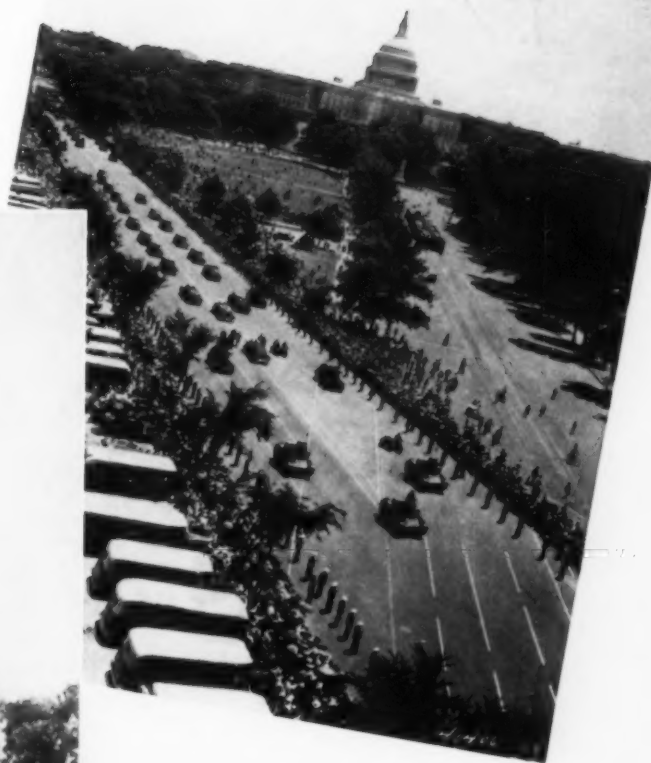
Right: — The King honours Americans who fell in France while serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, setting a wreath at the base of the 25-foot granite cross erected by Canada in Arlington National Cemetery.

Right: — The first British monarch to set foot on North American soil chats with the President of the United States en route to the White House in Washington.



Left: — Accompanied by Governor Herbert Lehman and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Their Majesties travel along the West Side express highway from the Battery, at the southern end of Manhattan Island, to the New York World's Fair.

Right: — Spectacular procession along Pennsylvania Avenue, headed by sixty baby tanks. Motorcycle police and secret service men on foot flanked the central figures in this drama. Cavalry, riding in platoon formation, brought up the rear, and ten five-engined flying fortresses passed back and forth over the royal progress with forty pursuit planes in formation. More than 5,000 sailors, soldiers and marines lined the route, and 500,000 spectators cheered.



Below: — Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, where His Majesty laid a wreath.





Their Majesties step under the imposing facade of the British Embassy in Washington, where more than 1,000 guests attended a garden party. The Ambassador and Lady Lindsay made presentations to the King and Queen during their passage through wide lanes opened by those present.







Queen Elizabeth displays interest in a medal worn by Girl Guide Leah Burkett, of Linden, Md., who presented to her a bouquet on behalf of 3,000 Girl Guides assembled on the White House lawn. King George examines a kerchief worn by Eagle Scout Fred D. Carl, from whom he received a presentation on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America.





Below:—Initial presentation ceremony on Canadian soil. Ranking Dominion, provincial and municipal officials, with their wives, met the King and Queen on a decorated platform at Wolfe's Cove, shortly after landing from the S.S. Empress of Australia.

Above: — The King and Queen step down from the presentation stand at Stratford, Ont., to chat with War Veterans.



Left: — An Indian encampment, with its brightly coloured tepees, captured the interest of the King and Queen who stepped from their car on to a row of buffalo skins and spoke with tribal chieftains.

Photo by W. J. Oliver.

Right: — The Queen, with Premier T. D. Pattullo, of British Columbia, are interested spectators at a scene in Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, where the King presented Colours to the Royal Canadian Navy.



Right: — A floral tribute from the people of Alberta is presented to Her Majesty by Marie Stacey, orphan from the Kiwanis Home in Edmonton. Premier William Aberhart is in attendance.



Left — Their Majesties visit Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, where an address of welcome is presented by Premier W. J. Patterson.

Right: — Sherbrooke's Golden Book is signed "George R.I." and "Elizabeth R.I." with a pen borrowed from Charles Howard, M.P., after three others had failed to function.



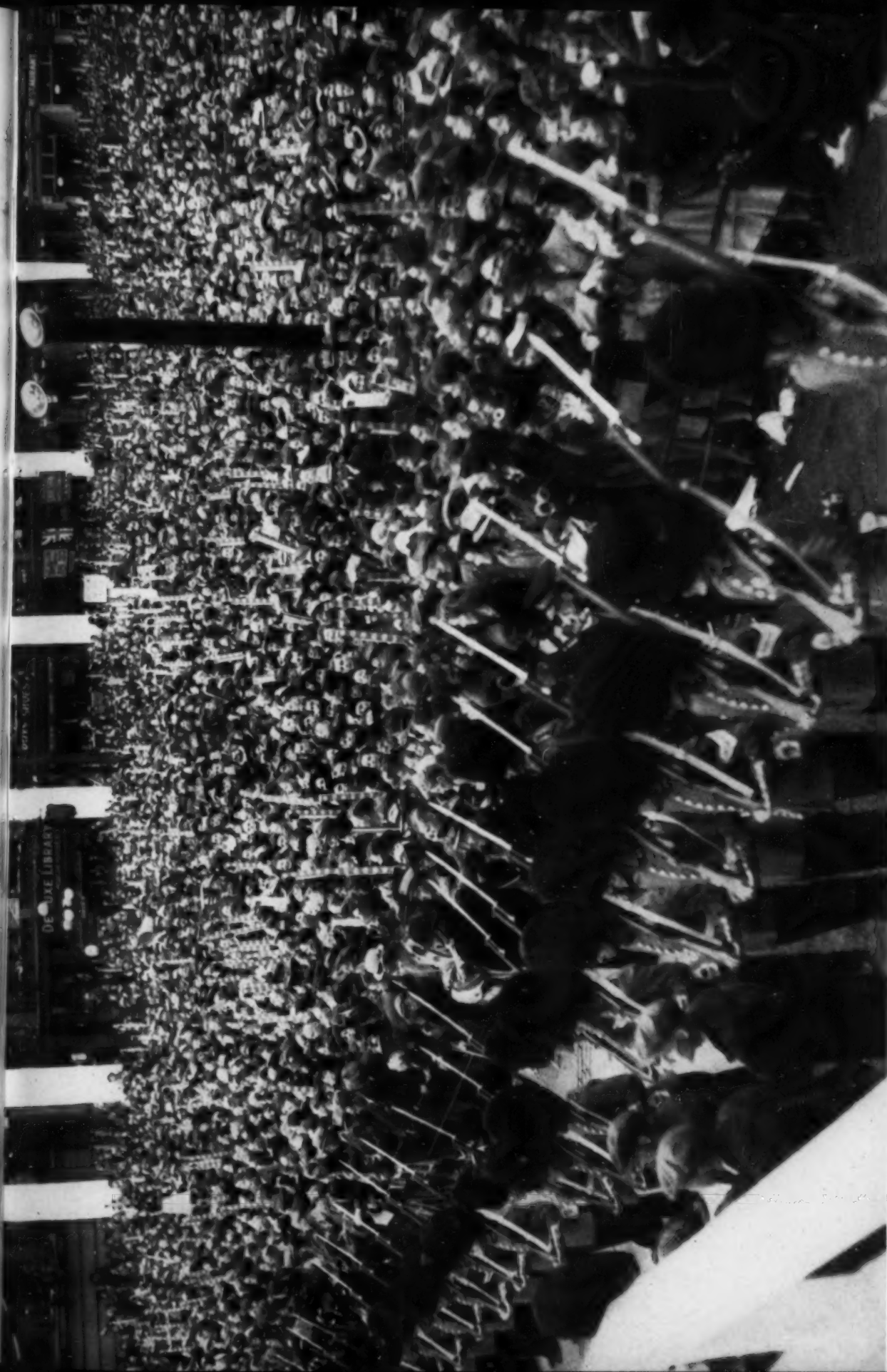
Left:—On the steps of Manitoba's Parliament Building, Their Majesties stand with Premier John Bracken while the National Anthem is rendered.





One thousand guests attend banquet tendered to Their Majesties by the City of Montreal in the Windsor Hotel, being seated in two large halls. Before taking dessert in another room, the King and Queen made the second of three appearances on the hotel balcony. Etiquette does not permit any one to sit with his back to the King, which is responsible for the unusual table formation here indicated. Photograph by Rice.





Toronto, the Queen City, paid glorious tribute to His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, according them a series of ovations during a happy day for thousands, some of whom are here assembled with flag, handkerchief and periscope.



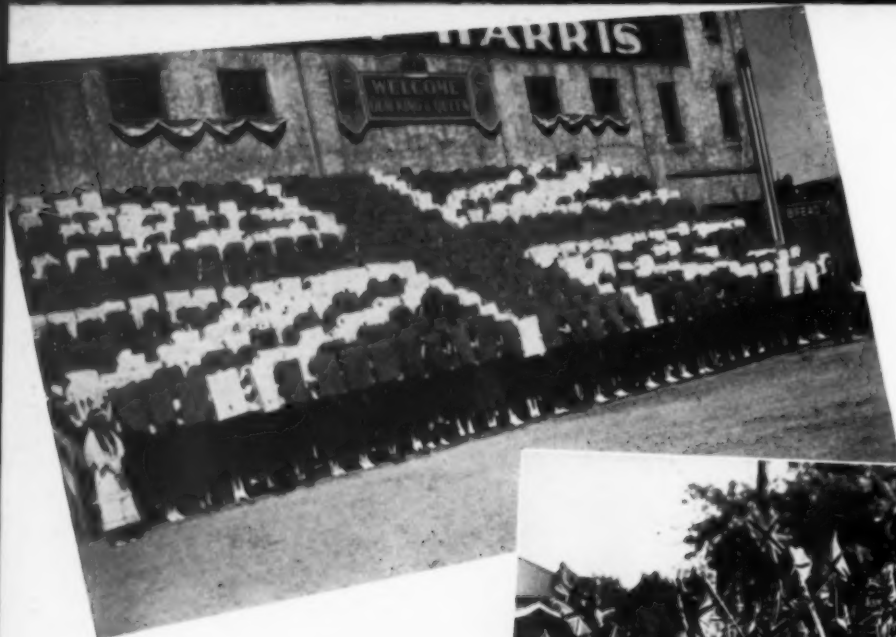


Presentations to Their Majesties previous to the impressive ceremony on Connaught Place, where the King unveiled the National War Memorial.

©—Canadian Geographical Society

Left—Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick, where His Majesty prepares to inspect a guard of honour of War Veterans assembled before the Legislative Building.





Above:—Choir of 700 collegiate girls in Saskatoon form Union Jack. Hub of the hard wheat belt, this city displayed agricultural products and machinery in operation for the benefit of Their Majesties.

Right:—Children from Alberta cheer their King and Queen at Wainwright.



Above:—Relative peace and quiet prevails among the youngsters of Edson, Alta., previous to the arrival of Their Majesties.

Right:—Children in Medicine Hat, Alta., wave special Union Jacks in a frantic demonstration of loyalty and affection.



Right:—Homage to their King and Queen was paid by over 45,000 French and English Catholic boys and girls in the baseball stadium, Montreal, 900 forming the huge Union Jack. As Their Majesties slowly circled the park, the National Anthem was sung in French, followed by cries of "Dieu Sauve le Roi" and "Dieu Sauve la Reine". Some 14,000 children assembled in the Percival Molson Stadium.  
© Associated Screen News.

Right:—Vast throng of school children and other citizens of Fredericton give their King and Queen a mighty ovation as they drive through the capital of New Brunswick.  
©—Associated Screen News.







Canadian youth, as symbolized by this healthy youngster, received a message from His Majesty during an address broadcast from Winnipeg on Empire Day. "Life is a great adventure," said the King, "and every one of you can be a pioneer, blazing by thought and service a trail to better things. Hold fast to all that is just and of good report in the heritage which your fathers have left to you, but strive also to improve and equalize that heritage for all men and women in the years to come. Remember, too, that the key to all true progress lies in faith, hope and love."



Titular head of the House of Windsor, His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth acknowledge from a balcony of the Windsor Hotel in Montreal an ovation from a crowd of their loyal subjects — estimated at 100,000 — gathered in Dominion Square on May 18th to acclaim their Sovereigns.



Their Majesties acknowledge from a balcony of famed Province House the cheers of citizens of Charlottetown, P.E.I., known as the "Garden of the Gulf". Here in 1864 assembled the Fathers of Confederation to discuss the constitution of Canada as it is to-day. In his reply to an address by Premier Thane A. Campbell, the King said: "We have much enjoyed our visit to your lovely province, whose capital has the proud distinction of being known as the 'Cradle of Confederation'. We share your hope that at some future time we may be able, accompanied by our daughters, to visit you again."

Right:—Some 100,000 loyal Canadian citizens, gathered in Dominion Square, Montreal, raise their voices in thunderous applause as Their Majesties appear on the Windsor Hotel balcony. Photo by Max Sauer.





## Royal Yacht Reaches Quebec



His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth sail up the St. Lawrence River at the end of an historical voyage. Here, on May 17th, the first British Sovereign ever to cross the Atlantic set foot on Canadian soil, commencing a thirty-day visit to this Dominion and the United States of America. The above scene, painted by Charles W. Simpson, R.C.A., and reproduced on the cover of an ornate passenger list prepared by the Canadian Pacific Steamships for the return of Their Majesties to England, portrays the S.S. "Empress of Australia" and her escort below the heights of the Ancient Capital. Ahead of the Canadian Pacific liner are H.M.C.S. "Skeena" and "Saguenay", astern are H.M.S. "Southampton" and "Glasgow", and overhead are three flying boats of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

## Royal Train in Canadian Rockies



His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth travelled 9,150 miles by rail between their arrival in Quebec on May 17th and their departure from Halifax on June 15th. Their "home on wheels" during this period was a twelve-car train, whose royal blue and aluminum exterior is familiar to millions of their subjects in this Dominion. It is here seen travelling at speed through Canada's mountain playground, hauled by the Canadian Pacific Railway's locomotive 2850. This "queen of the rails" achieved a remarkable record on the tour, steaming without change a distance of 3,100 miles from the Atlantic at Quebec to the Pacific at Vancouver. This engine and its tender, which weigh 657,000 pounds, are now on display at the New York World's Fair with the Coronation Scot and other notable locomotives.



His Majesty King George VI, accompanied by his Royal consort, meets for the first and only time during the Royal tour his Canadian Parliament. Centre of a brilliant setting in the Senate Chamber, His Majesty met Senators and Members of the House of Commons, nodded assent to eight enactments and a bill providing certain sums of money for the public





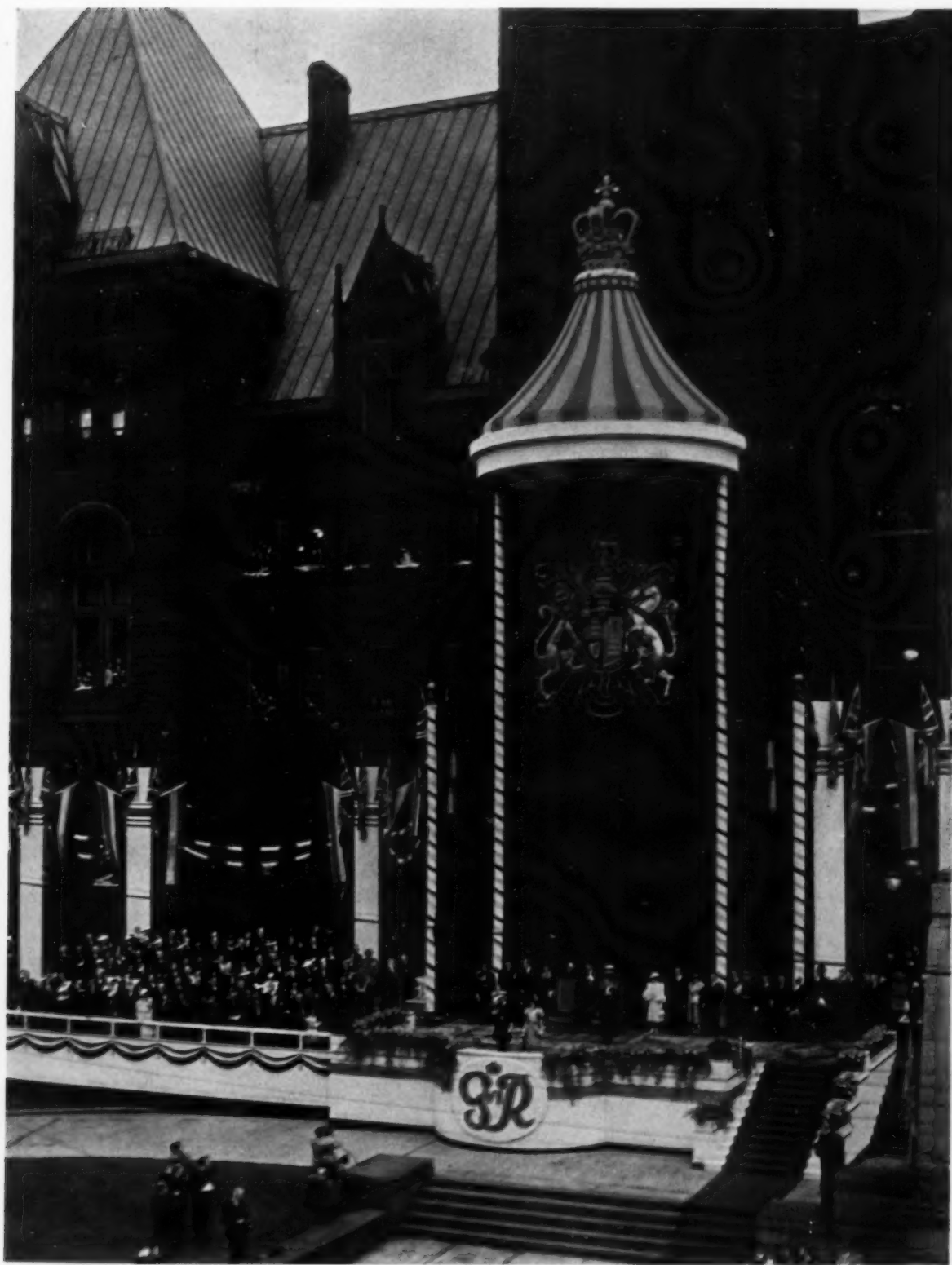
service; and made a five-minute speech. "It is my earnest hope," said His Majesty, "that my present visit may give my Canadian people a deeper conception of their unity as a nation. I hope also that my visit to the United States will help to maintain the very friendly relations existing between that great country and the nation of which I am a member."

## Canada on Parade



Lavish decoration schemes were prepared in honour of the visit to Canada of His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, though small flags and a little bunting with which less pretentious homes were decked testified to the desire of Canadians all across the Dominion to honour their Sovereigns. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, produced an attractive display for its head office in Montreal. Both sides of this huge structure were treated alike, and flood-lighting enhanced the whole effect after nightfall. This building fronts on Dominion Square and the Windsor Hotel, from the balcony of which Their Majesties waved to a tremendous throng that displayed wild enthusiasm.

## Toronto en fête



Magnificent canopy erected outside the City Hall in Toronto, where the King and Queen are seen acknowledging the acclaim of a tremendous press of people in the adjoining square.



Farewell to the four members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police especially entrusted with the safety of Their Majesties during the Royal tour through this Dominion. The King and Queen thanked Sergeant H. W. H. Williams, in charge of the guard, and Constables W. Coughlin, Sylvio Langlois and Robert Portelance for their constant attention.





Informal attire characterized the brief rest period of Their Majesties at Jasper National Park, where they are seen standing in front of Outlook Cabin, their small private residence for a day.



Canadian Pavilion  
at the  
New York World's Fair



In the Court of Peace, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police stage their famous Musical Ride before thousands of interested onlookers. In the foreground may be seen the R.C.M.P. band and a guard of honour supplied by the Royal Canadian Navy from H.M.C.S. "Skeena" and "Saguenay", then at anchor in the New York harbour.

## CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD'S FAIR

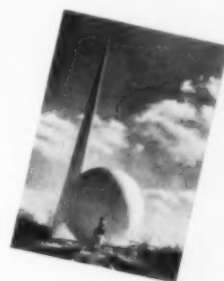
A MONUMENT OF NEIGHBOURLY FRIENDSHIP AND  
GOODWILL AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, 1939

by J. G. PARMELEE

THE World's Fair, now in progress in New York, is remarkable not only for its magnificent buildings and exhibits, but also for the courage of its sponsors and their unshaken faith in the future; and with this faith, on which the whole theme of the Fair is based, Canada has attempted to identify herself. We are proud of the fact that in a World's Fair where three score nations are taking part, Canada's exhibit stands out prominently, not for its size, but for its artistic beauty and as a monument of the cultural arts of the Dominion. Canada tells her story through the eyes of the artist in an ensemble of colour of unsurpassed beauty, a story wherein is told the Dominion's rise to its present status in

world trade, its unlimited resources, thriving industries and outstanding tourist appeal.

Many readers of this article will have already visited the World's Fair and have seen Canada's exhibit. Few of these visitors, however, will have visualized the intensive planning and the work necessary to make possible this extensive and all-embracing presentation of what the Dominion has to offer to the visiting public. It is hoped that the exhibit in the Canadian Pavilion will leave the visitor with a mental picture of the possibilities offered by the Dominion for a business man's holiday — an opportunity to investigate at first hand the many attractive interests







to be found in a young and progressive country, while enjoying to the fullest extent the kind of vacation he can best afford to take and appreciate.

An important international link was forged between the British Empire, Canada and the United States when on June 10 during Their Majesties' brief visit to the United States, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth further honoured the Dominion by visiting the Canadian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The Royal Visitors were received on behalf of Canada by the Honourable W. D. Euler in the presence of many prominent Canadians.

The offer so kindly extended by the World's Fair authorities to set apart July 1st as "Canada Day" in commemoration of the seventy-second anniversary of the Confederation of Canada, necessitated additional planning in order to provide for what promises to be one of the finest spectacles ever staged by the Dominion of Canada on foreign soil. Two Canadian destroyers with their full complement of naval officers and men will take part, while a full squadron of the Dominion's Royal Canadian Mounted Police will perform their military ride, the music for which will be provided by their own newly-organized band. Due honours will be tendered to Canada's official representative, the Honourable W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, by a battery of artillery, followed by a review of the military guard provided by the United States Government. After an official luncheon, the Canadian party, escorted by the squadron of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will tour the exhibition grounds, after which the musical ride will be staged, followed by a reception in the Canadian Pavilion.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has ventured on a radical departure from the customary standards of exhibition work in planning and organizing Canada's participation in the World's Fair. Exhibition production may be considered one of the higher types of advertising and, following the trend of most successful advertising of to-day, Canada is telling her story to the visiting public through the eyes of the artist, with the brush of the painter, the tools of the sculptor and the camera of the photographer. In doing so, she has indirectly done much to foster the arts in Canada and has given much needed encouragement to the students in the larger Canadian art centres. The Canadian Pavilion was constructed by a Canadian

firm from a design by a young Canadian architect, which was awarded first prize in a Dominion-wide competition conducted by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

I should like to refer briefly to the artistic merits of the Canadian Pavilion and also to the work of the artists mainly responsible for the painting, sculpture and photography. The murals, panels, frieze, and other scenic displays were first painted in miniature and when found to blend with the whole scheme, work on the actual canvases was commenced. The magnitude of this enterprise is best appreciated when it is realized that two large murals measure four feet by six feet; in the individual booths one canvas measuring 160 feet long by five feet high had to be painted by hand, requiring constant labour of a number of artists for a period extending over months.

The miniature paintings were projected on the large canvases and there sketched. The preliminary painting was done to a large extent by students from the art schools who co-operated whole-heartedly in the task. Detailed designs were executed by the master artists, and the finishing touches were applied by the original designer of the sketches.

Similarly with other types of work. The large silk transparencies, giving the impression of stained-glass windows, were first sketched in miniature and then blocked in under a process very similar to batik work. Actual postage stamps were enlarged and projected on the large murals and then sketched. Even the sculpture was first done in miniature; likewise, the dioramas, which were then built to size on specially constructed platforms. All these had to be built substantially to withstand transportation to New York on completion.

More than 90 per cent of the labour involved in the preparation of the exhibits was completed in Canada and the results shipped in a sufficiently finished state to be assembled and touched up after arrival at the Canadian Pavilion.

The Dominion could not attempt to compete in size and lavishness with the displays by some of the other 60 and more countries participating in the Fair whose buildings are, with the Canadian Pavilion, situated on Constitution Mall. Canada has, however, told her story with a colour and beauty calculated to strike a restful note amidst the whirl and the overpowering sights associated with a modern exhibition of the dimensions of the Fair.

Left:—The impressive size of the statue of Agriculture which, with its accompanying statue of Water-Power, dominates the industrial section of the Canadian Pavilion, can be best appreciated by this picture of the sculptress at work on it in her studio.

# Forces hydrauliques



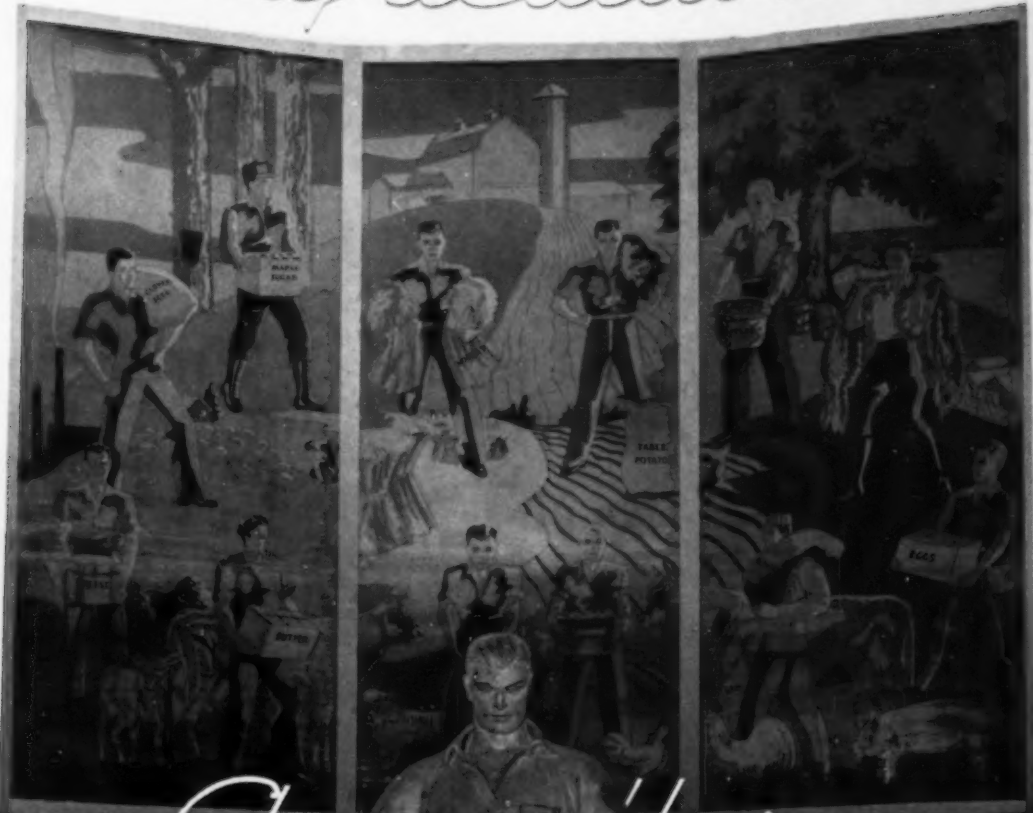
## Water Power



Low energy from water is converted into electricity by means of turbines. This is done in a number of ways, but the most common is by means of a dam. The water behind the dam is forced through a turbine, which turns a generator. This produces electricity, which is then sent to the power lines.

Hydroelectric power is a clean and renewable source of energy. It is also one of the most efficient ways of producing electricity. In Canada, hydroelectric power is used to generate electricity for homes and businesses. It is also used to power the transportation system.

# Agriculture



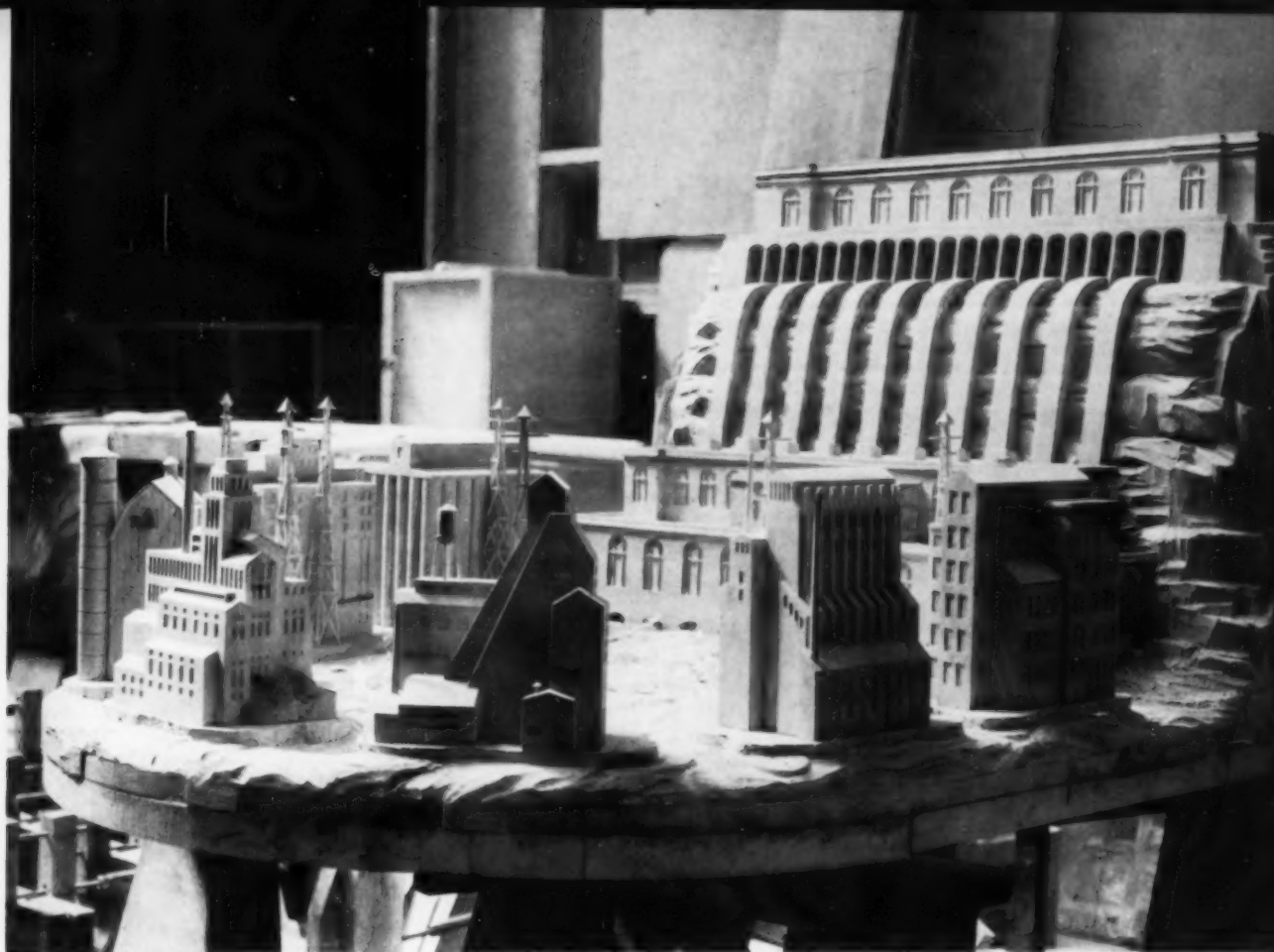
# Agriculture











Part of the sculptured group on Hydro-Power, detailing the transformation of boundless energy from a raging stream to "White Coal" for industrial uses.

This is the message that the Canadian Pavilion is seeking to impress upon its visitors — that Canada has unlimited resources, a direct appeal to prospective industrialists, and is an ideal vacation land for a restful holiday.

Illuminated by floodlights at night, the exterior of the Canadian Pavilion is striking in its simple, even severe lines, relieved by evergreen shrubbery growing in profusion in window-boxes flanking the main entrance and along the sides of the building and a reflecting pool, surrounded by green lawns. Colour is thus provided against the white background of the building by day and night. Entering the broad portals of the main entrance, the first object one sees is the huge map of Canada which adorns the end of the hall. The aforementioned map, covering an area of 1,000 square feet, is made of copper obtained from Canadian metals. On this metal background, the map of Canada is

lacquered, giving the points of interest in the country and many details not usually associated with map making. Illuminated in turn, Canada's cities, industrial centres, national playgrounds, harbours, transportation routes, water-power resources, mineral areas including the world's largest radium mine, wheat growing districts, Royal Canadian Mounted Police outposts and other features of interest are presented graphically.

Life-sized specimens of moose and buffalo, symbolizing Canada's big game, stand out on either side of the main hall, adding life to the general background. Grouped together in this main hall are the exhibits designed to attract the prospective visitor to the Dominion. These include changing scenes which depict the attractions of the various national parks, a huge illustrated book six feet high with leaves being automatically turned, a moving 160-foot painted canvas showing in turn

Left top:—Building up one of the picturesque dioramas which have created much interest at the Canadian Pavilion.

Left bottom:—Showing the intricate details of one of the many dioramas in the Canadian Pavilion. In this one, action is given by moving boats, trains and vehicles.



One of several industrial panels. This one, depicting non-ferrous metals, is a composite picture of smelting and refining, and the manufacture and uses of aluminum and electrical supplies.

the scenic attractions of the Dominion from coast to coast, and coloured cinemas of other beauty spots. Added to these features are dioramas elaborated to the minutest detail, portraying the beautiful Bow Valley, wild life in the National Parks, and the principal highways leading to Canada's important tourist resorts. Fifteen-foot panels in photomontage — the largest piece of this type of photography ever attempted — as well as murals depict the comforts and conveniences of various types of travel in Canada. Side by side with these tourist displays are the exhibits of the Provincial Governments of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, each showing their varied attractions, hunting and fishing, summer and winter sports, scenic highways and industrial possibilities. The restful charm of Canada's Old World life in quiet agricultural and fishing villages amid the mountains or by the sea are vividly represented in a wide and distinctive variety of exhibits. Canada's eminent position in the mining world is dramatized in a series of compelling action scenes; production work in mining gold, silver, copper nickel, lead, zinc, radium, platinum and asbestos is realistically portrayed. The backbone of the mining industry, the pre-Cambrian Shield area, its rugged character and extensive water-power resources, provide a dramatic background.

The presentation of Canada's primary and secondary industries and world trade is an artistic and craftsmanlike accomplishment and the economic advantages Canada has to offer to industrialists are shown in a most effective manner.

Agriculture and electric power provide the theme for two sculptured groups fifteen feet high finished in bronze. On one side agriculture is represented by an allegorical figure pouring the produce of Canada in an endless stream from a cornucopia; on the other side, electric power in all its vibrant energy, benefiting homes and industries, is symbolized by a nine-foot male figure with outstretched arms from whose hands flashes energy-producing electric current while on either side wild horses emerging from a tumultuous river represent "horse-power." At the figure's feet is a power house with high-tension lines leading to the many factories and industries grouped around it. Behind this group is a map outlining the principal developed and undeveloped water-power resources of the Dominion, while on either side are revolving drums outlining pictorially the growth of Canada's industries.

Above, immense silk transparencies vivify the industrial life of the Dominion.

The primary industries of lumbering, agriculture and fisheries are graphically presented in an extensive diorama and silk transparency. A terrestrial globe, on a rock-based electric transmission tower, circled by coloured photo transparencies of Canada's inland and ocean ports, symbolizes Canada's prominent position in world trade.

In describing how the Dominion is endeavouring to tell its story at the Fair, I would also like to give a further word picture of the interior decoration. Two huge murals are placed on either side of the building, "Canada at Play" forming the central theme for the tourist section, and "Canada at Work" for the industrial group. The former portrays a composite picture of the Dominion as a vacation land. The latter features a hydro-power plant providing electrical energy to an industrial community with its many ramifications. A huge frieze six feet deep extending around the upper walls presents Canadian life in all its phases. Of particular interest to philatelists are the mural postage stamps of the different Canadian issues featuring historic occasions, scenery, sporting events and scientific progress.

The woodwork used in the interior decoration, distinctively Canadian, commands immediate attention while a separate exhibit depicts the different types of wood produced in the Dominion. Adorning the ceiling, Canada's coat of arms and the armorial shields of the nine provinces are reproduced on silk transparencies, while inset in the soft green linoleum underfoot an emblematic Canadian maple leaf stands out in bold relief.

Production of all this work has been made possible through the co-operation of many prominent Canadian artists who, assisted by students from the various art schools, have in their whole-hearted enthusiasm and inspirational work made possible Canada's artistic presentation at the World's Fair. Inasmuch as such artists are entitled to full recognition for their assistance I would like to enumerate them.

Adam Sherriff Scott, A.R.C.A., who studied at the Edinburgh School of Art and the Allen-Fraser Institute.

H. Ross Perigard, A.R.C.A., of Montreal, who studied at the Art Association of Montreal.

Thomas Harold Beament, A.R.C.A., of Ottawa, who studied at the Ontario College of Art and was awarded the Jessie Dow Prize by the Art Association of Montreal.



This large silk transparency shows the non-metallic group including the petroleum oil fields, refineries, and the different stages of work in the abrasive and glass factories.





Above:—One of the large silk transparencies which depict the primary and secondary industries of Canada.  
This one shows, from an artist's point of view, some of the phases of the fishing industry.

Right top:—"Canada at Play", one of the two huge murals which hang over the side doors of the Canadian Pavilion.

Right bottom:—A Canadian artist at work on a section of the large frieze with its almost life-size figures.





Edwin Headly Holgate of Allandale, Ontario, who studied at the Montreal Art Association and in Paris.

Albert Clouthier, who was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, but now resides in Canada. He studied at the Council of Arts and Manufactures in Montreal.

Jacobine Jones, of Toronto, formerly of London, England, who studied at the Polytechnic Art School, London, and also in Italy, Denmark and France.

Thurstand Topham, who came originally from Spondon, Derbyshire, England, and studied at the School of Art, Derby, England, and in Berlin. He was awarded the Jessie Dow Prize by the Montreal Art Association.

Harry Leslie Smith, who studied at the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Montreal, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, and the Royal Canadian Academy Classes.

Thomas Reid Macdonald, who studied art in Montreal under two prominent artists.

Paul Caron, who studied at the Montreal Art Association.

Robert W. Pilot, R.C.A., formerly of St. John's Newfoundland. He studied at the Art Association in Montreal and also at l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

Other artists who have been closely associated in the work of preparing Canada's exhibit for the World's Fair were Vincent de Vita of Toronto, George Renteln of Montreal, Alan Beddoe of Ottawa, George Hammond, Wilfred Barnes, Gordon Adams, Lincoln Morris, Norman Fraser, E. L. Wren, and Messrs. Greenwood, Taylor, Mangold and Straipes.

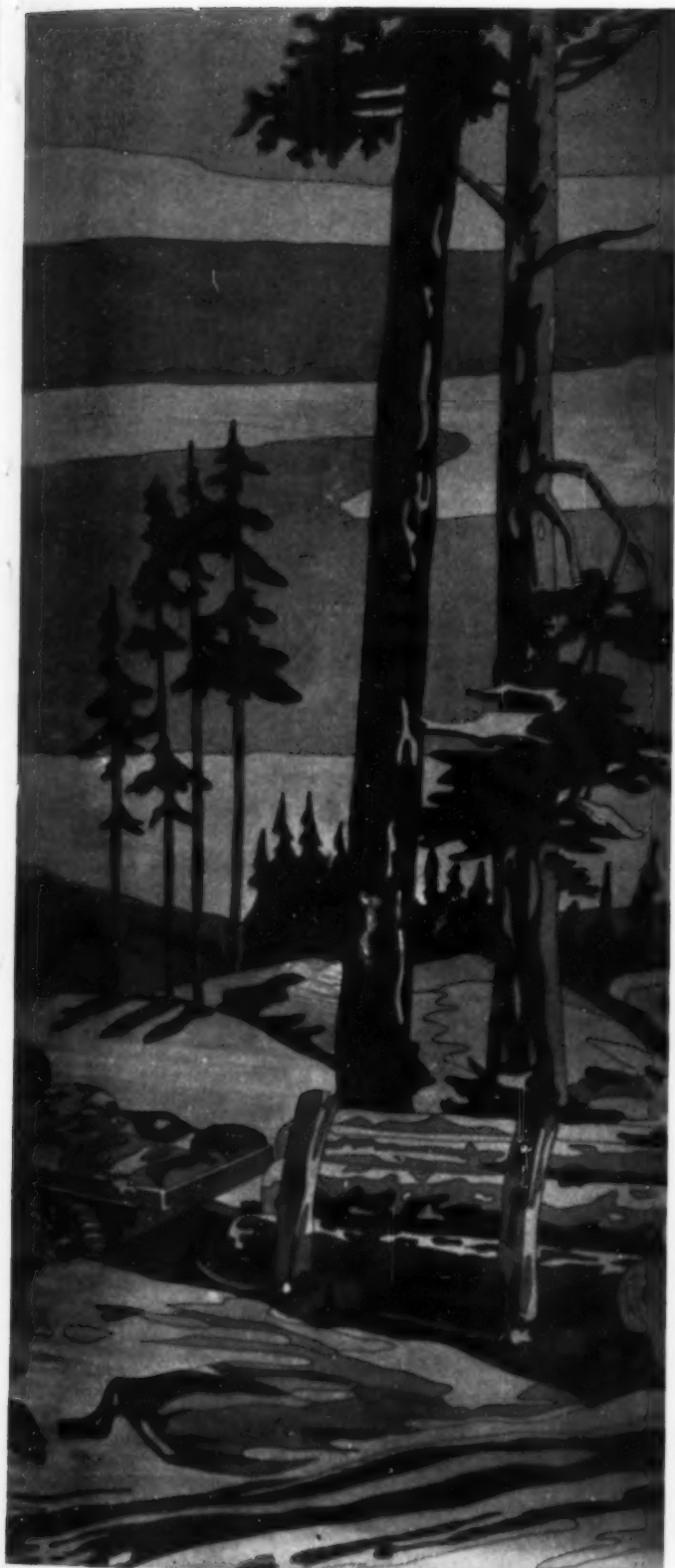
All the work of these artists was carefully planned, co-ordinated and executed under the direction of James Crockart.

Photographic work was done by expert camera men of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau and in private enterprises. Mention should also be made of the mechanical engineers who were called upon to use their inventive genius in designing machinery to operate the moving scenes in the different exhibits.

An important part of the Canadian Exhibit is to be found in an adjoining building where is displayed a collection of paintings selected by the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. This exhibit is confined to the work of contemporary artists, and in order that a comprehensive view of



Large silk transparency



panel in the forestry section.

Canadian art might be presented to the public at the World's Fair, the National Gallery is showing a series of exhibitions each lasting six weeks, under the supervision of the Acting Director H. O. McCurry.

In arranging these, the National Gallery of Canada has received the co-operation of the five chartered art societies of the Dominion:

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts  
The Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour

The Sculptors' Society of Canada  
The Canadian Group of Painters  
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art.

In order to give a complete representation of the different phases of Canadian art, four exhibitions running consecutively will be as follows:

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts  
*May 1st to June 15th*

The Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour and The Sculptors' Society of Canada  
*June 16th to July 31st*

The Canadian Group of Painters  
*August 1st to September 15th*

The Canadian Society of Graphic Art  
*September 16th to October 31st.*

If the readers of this article, particularly those who have visited the Canadian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair in 1939, secure as much inspiration as the artists, sculptors, artisans and others during the process of its completion helped to convey, and come away with useful information about our country, then we have justified all the efforts of those responsible for Canada's part in this great undertaking.

Many enquiries have been made as to why Canada was not represented at the Golden Gate Exhibition at San Francisco which also is now in progress. It might therefore be explained that one of the essential and imperative provisions of the convention of the International Bureau of Exhibitions, of which Canada is a signatory, does not permit countries adhering to this international agreement to participate in two exhibitions in one country in the same year. Therefore, being a signatory to this convention, Canada could not participate under these circumstances at both New York and San Francisco.



An artist putting the finishing touches to a diorama of a Quebec village. After the various buildings had been completed and painted, the effect of snow was added to give a realistic touch.

In the Canadian Travel Bureau section two large murals depict, in vivid colours, the various sporting activities of the Dominion. An artist is shown working on a portion of these murals in his studio.



Combining the skill of three branches of artistic endeavour, this inspiring scene of a buffalo herd at Wainwright dominates the National Parks Branch exhibit. A mounted animal stands out in the foreground; behind it extends a diorama, while a painting in the background completes the picture.

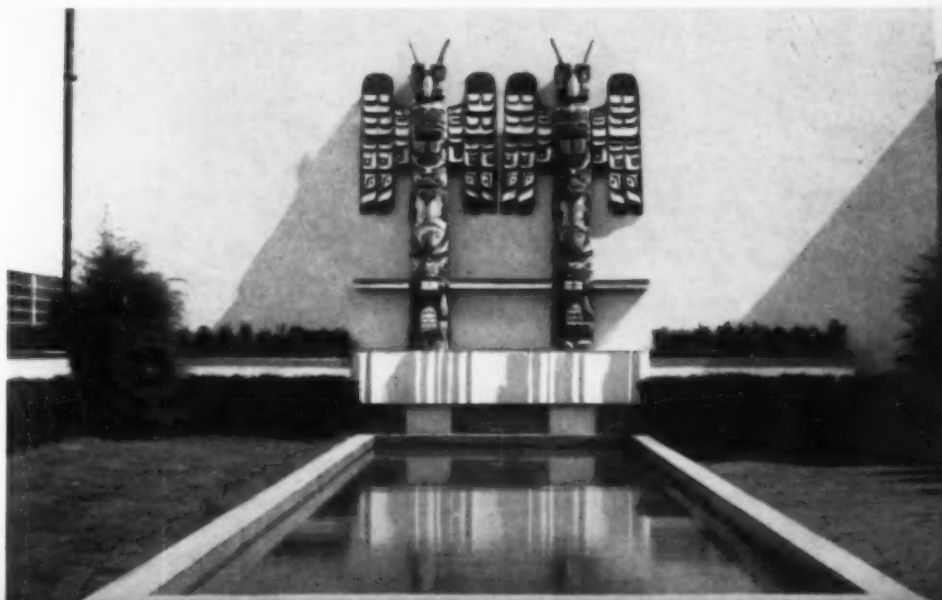


The intricate details in building up a diorama to faithfully represent, as in this case, a section of Quebec City, requires careful planning and constant checking.



Painting a section of the 360-foot square mural of "Canada at Play". The canvas was stretched on two rollers and the painting was done in sections by the artist and his assistants.

These two totem poles, standing seventeen feet high against the Canadian Pavilion, have been much photographed by visitors at the World's Fair. These were done by Mungo Martin, one of the oldest and best carvers of the Kwawkwalth tribe of Indians at Alert Bay, British Columbia.





Above:—The important part that electricity plays in building up Canada's industrial and trading activities is symbolized by the transmission tower on which the terrestrial sphere is mounted. Similarly, electric power is featured in the large mural of "Canada at Work" in the background.

Below:—Part of a six-foot frieze adorning the upper portion of the walls of the Canadian Pavilion. These depict many phases of Canadian life.



## EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK

Major Gustave Lanctot, Dominion Archivist and Deputy Minister, and official historian of the Royal Tour is the author of the feature article appearing in this issue. He was born at St. Constant, Quebec, and received his education at the University of Montreal, Oxford University and the University of Paris, specializing in political science and Canadian history. Major Lanctot has represented Canada at conferences abroad on numerous occasions, and was gold and silver medallist in the Confederation Jubilee competition in 1927. A foremost authority on Canada under the French régime, he has written several books, including "François Xavier Garneau" (1924), "Les Archives du Canada" (1926), "Le Canada d'hier et d'aujourd'hui" (1934), and is a contributor in both French and English to the Cambridge University History of the British Empire, Canadian Historical Review, Encyclopaedia Americana, La Revue Trimestrielle, etc.

James Grannis Parmelee, O.B.E., 1919, Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Government, since 1931, contributed the article "Canada's Participation in the World's Fair", published in this number. He served in the World War, C.E.F., 1914-19, and was awarded the Order of the British Empire (Military); the French Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star, and various medals including the King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and the Coronation Medal, 1937.

## AMONGST THE NEW BOOKS

Mr. P. A. Taverner, Chief of the Ornithological Division of the National Museum has written the bird book we have all been looking for, *Canadian Land Birds, A Pocket Field Guide*, (Toronto: The Musson Book Company, 1939, \$2.50). His larger book, *Birds of Canada*, is a prized possession of many nature students, but is a bit large and heavy for field observation. One wants to search instantly for distinguishing marks of birds seen before the impression fades from the mind.

Do you want a picture? Here are one hundred and thirteen plates in colour, by ALLAN BROOKS and F. E. HENNESSEY, and numerous drawings in black and white by the author, depicting one hundred and seventy-five species and over two hundred and fifty different birds. Is your bird hidden among dense foliage with only his song to guide you? Mr. Taverner has described in delightful fashion the calls, notes and songs of most of the birds. Though he claims only to provide helpful suggestions as to tempo, accent and quality, since bird songs appeal differently to different ears and temperaments, his own personal experiences of the "Voices" would seem quite reliable guides.

The vernacular nomenclature is that used by the author and is based upon the species. The scientific names are according to the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist. For each bird the size is given, not only in inches, but comparatively with respect to some well-known bird; the distribution, East, Central or West, or more particularly when the range is limited; field marks, voice, habitat, and nest and eggs. Interspersed are many delightful pages of description garnished from Mr. Taverner's years of observation and study.

The Field Colour Key of the commonest or most strongly characterized species is one of the most helpful features of this little book, each colour description also indicating the bird's size and on what page to look for its portrait. There are valuable chapters on methods of bird study, on how to attract birds to your garden, practical instructions for bird-house building and, finally, an excellent index. The pages open easily, the print is clear and pleasant to the eye, the binding durable and the book will really fit comfortably into a man's pocket. The beauty of the illustrations on glossy paper, and an effective book-jacket, add greatly to the attractiveness of this practical and handy guide. A second volume of the series is soon to appear, *Canadian Water Birds, Game Birds and Birds of Prey*.

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Bibliografia sulla Demografia delle Popolazioni Primitive. (Roma, 1938).

This ambitious bibliography of works relating to native races is the result of co-operation by experts in many countries, and forms an invaluable book of reference in its particular field, which is the study of population problems. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics took an active part in the preparation of the Canadian section, in which one finds the names of such well-known authorities on the Indian and the Eskimo as Diamond Jenness, Marius Barbeau, Harlan I. Smith, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Emile Petitot, A. G. Morice and Charles Hill-Tout. Joseph B. Tyrrell and his brother James W. Tyrrell are both represented, but appear in the index only under the name of the latter, and the name is misspelled Tyrell. There seem to have been a good many omissions, but this probably was inevitable in a bibliography covering such an enormous field in many languages.

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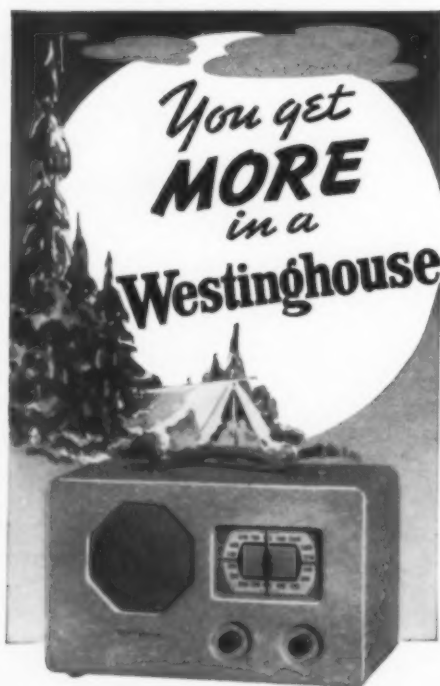


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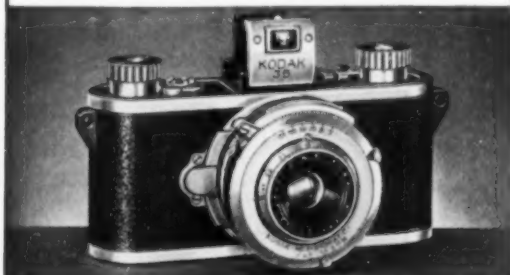
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